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New-York Daily Times.

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New-York Daily Times.

THE KNOW NOTHINGS.

Close of the Convention—Completion of the State Ticket.

The Know-Nothing Convention resumed its labors yesterday morning, and finally closed its session with the going down of the sun. Its deliberations yesterday were, if possible, more boisterous, more confused and more disorderly than on the day previous. Buncombe railing about the Stars and Stripes—our glorious Republic—our American institutions—wide-spread eagles—foreign vultures—the insidious wiles of the Romish Church—corrupt politicians and designing wire pullers formed the staple of the speeches made—as far as could be heard. There were some sound sentiments uttered, some wise counsels given, some judicious acts suggested; but a friend who has unquestionably had excellent opportunities of judging, and who is always emphatic and sometime personal in his remarks, informs us that "they were unheard amid the railings of a Schaffer, a Munn, a Van Cott, a Sammons, a Sparrow, a Mallory, a Barker, and a host of kindred and congenial spirits—who made up in howls and roars what they lacked in brains, in judgment, and in discretion."

The first business in order yesterday, was the nomination of a candidate for Lieutenant Governor. On the first ballot they obtained the following result:

Whole number of votes polled, 395.
Horatio Seymour, Jr., of Buffalo, received..278
Elijah Ford, of Buffalo, received.....48
Jacob Lansing, of Albany, received.....27
George R. Babcock, of Buffalo, received.....23
Scattering.....19

Mr. Seymour was declared duly nominated, but that gentleman most respectfully declined, and warmly urged his brethren to unanimously adopt as their candidate Elijah Ford. He assured the Convention that he knew Mr. Ford well,—that he was a man of sound judgment and unimpeachable character,—that he was one of the very first to join the Order in Buffalo, and that his connection with it had done much to build it up in that locality. His remarks were received with loud applause, but failed to convince the members, who proceeded to a second ballot, which resulted thus:

Whole number of votes.....345
Of which G. A. S. Scroggs, of Buffalo, received 227
Elijah Ford.....45
—— Ward.....26
Scattering.....47

So G. A. S. Scroggs, of Erie County, was pronounced to be the choice of the order. Scroggs is a Militia General, a Hard Shell politician, and we believe a lawyer in moderate practice.

Next in order came the selection of a candidate for Canal Commissioner, for which Hon. Josiah B. Williams, of Ithaca, Tompkins County, received 284 votes to a few scattering for some nobodys. Mr. Williams is a representative in the State Senate from the counties of Tompkins, Seneca and Yates. He is a Whig of the Woolly-Head stripe, and was an aspirant for the Whig nomination for Governor from the Syracuse Convention. If he has a decided opinion it is that the Maine Law is a necessity.

The candidate for State Prison Inspector, next in order, was as easily selected as the nominee for Canal Commissioner. The only aspirants were two, between whom it was little odds which was chosen. They were both of the right material—the real genuine article for such a Convention—real *bona fide* do-any-things and know-nothings.

The vote was as follows:

J. P. Saunders, of Westchester.....236
Henry Storms, of Westchester.....40

Evidently the hearts of the voters yearned towards both the brethren from Westchester, and had there been two seats, there is no doubt both of them would have been put to use. Mr. Saunders is a Soft-Shell politician, and, if elected, it is understood that he will not, of his own accord, pass any prohibitory Liquor Law.

This completed *the* ticket. It is made up on the *fusion* principle—one Silver-Grey, one Hard-Shell, one Woolly-Head, one Soft-Shell. Why it is put in nomination, there was a Committee appointed to communicate to the brethren in subordinate Councils assembled—which information, as it will be official, will no doubt be highly interesting, and it will be looked for with much interest, as just now there is a wide difference of opinion on the subject among both out and insiders. Some say it is to defeat the Whigs, some that it is to defeat the Hard Shells; and judging from the following occurrence, which took place on the second day of the session, there was at least one of the fraternity who thought it was to help Seymour wondrously. During the proceedings, a small fat man, who was particularly strong in the support of the principles of the order, made an admirable and eloquent speech on the general subject, which was loudly cheered. After closing, he stepped outside the door and remarked to a by-stander that he had made his speech for the purpose of inducing the Convention to make a separate and independent nomination, and that the effect of that would be to elect Seymour Governor.

Another delegate declared at the close of the proceedings that he had done all in his power to promote the success of the Soft ticket; and that during the last two days he had done more to secure Seymour's election than had been done since the nomination at Syracuse.

Having completed the ticket, the Council proceeded to transact general business, such as suspending several individuals who did not work in the true spirit. As a sample of the manner in which this general business was transacted the following is given.

Affidavits were presented to the Convention from two persons, who stated that they had been trying for three months to get the Council to which they belonged recognized by the Grand Council of the State, but that their application had been rejected at three successive sessions. On Thursday morning last high officials in the Order, with a full knowledge of their condition, gave them the pass-words and introduced them into the Convention; and very soon after leaders of the party with whom they were expected to act told them to go for independent nominations, as that was necessary to secure the reelection of Governor Seymour. Becoming thoroughly disgusted with the whole affair they feel called upon to make these statements, and verify their truth by their oaths.

The affidavits were read, and after an earnest debate were laid on the table, with cries of 'Pooh! from the officers.

That those interested in the result of the election may have a basis for estimating the influence which the nominations of the Grand Council may have, it may be as well to state that during the session of the Council, the Delegates were called upon to state how many members were enrolled in their respective Councils. The figures thus obtained showed a total of a few less than 68,000 members. Some of the Councils were largely estimated, and making allowance for such errors of judgment, the total was decreased to 60,000.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

FROM WASHINGTON.

How the Politicians Feel—Appointments, &c.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Daily Times.

Washington, Friday, Oct. 6.

Mr. Guthrie, Secretary of the Treasury, has gone on a visit to Kentucky. Peter G. Washington is Secretary *ad interim*.

Joseph Smith has been appointed Navy Agent for Boston, *vice* Isaac Hull Wright, whose term has expired.

The Hards are not satisfied with the *Union's* endorsement of Gen. Cass' speech, which said Slavery was a social and political evil.

The Richmond *Enquirer* continues its severe and malignant strictures upon Gen. Cass. A friend of the General pronounces the *Enquirer's* attack "Greytownish."

The Know-Nothings here rejoice at Ullman's nomination, and Administrationists are delighted with the bad prospects of Judge Bronson.

Old Whigs of the Anti-Nebraska school are confident of the election of Myron H. Clark and Henry J. Raymond.

Mr Wheeler's nomination is gratifying to the Hards. M.

From Washington.

Washington, Friday, Oct. 6.

The *Union* of this morning defends General Cass against the attacks of the Richmond *Enquirer*.

Terrible Explosion of a Steam-Boiler in a Rolling Mill.

Danville, (Pa.) Friday, Oct. 6.

The boiler of the Montour rolling mill exploded this morning, carrying it one hundred feet from its foundation. It also demolished a frame dwelling and a stable, and tore away forty feet of the mill, burying several persons in the ruins.

A child of John Fadey's was killed, and another is dying; Barney Maguire and three children were severely injured; Peter Managhan and Laurence McBride, John Priest, John Diesinger, Alexander Wands, John Adams, Michael Levy, Isaac Hines, Wm. Butler and Joseph Shuggart are dangerously hurt. Four others received slight injuries. Chas. Search, a boy, has just died, and there are others still missing. The rubbish is now being removed and a search being made. It is said the boiler being empty of water was the cause of the explosion.

Supposed Loss of the Propellers Mount Vernon and Plymouth, on Lake Michigan.

Detroit, Friday, Oct 6.

Captain Rounds, of the propeller *Nile*, arrived here, reports leaving at Presque Isle the propellers *Plymouth*, *Louisville*, and *Mount Vernon*. The last named came out shortly after the *Nile*, and suddenly disappeared. Captain R. supposed she had gone back, but the *Louisville* has since arrived here, and did not see either the *Mount Vernon* or *Plymouth*. It is therefore feared they that are lost.

Railroad Accident.

Syracuse, Friday, Oct. 6.

About twelve o'clock this afternoon, the emigrant train from Albany to Buffalo ran over a horse near Newark, throwing the engine, tender, and one car off the track. The fireman jumped off the tender to save himself, when it fell upon him and crushed him to death. No others were injured.

Court of Appeals.

Albany, Friday, Oct. 6—1 P.M.

In the Court of Appeals this morning Cases No. 76 and 73 were argued, 46 was submitted, and 74 is now on argument. In Van Wyck against McIntosh the order dismissing the appeal was vacated. No. 75 is next on the calender.

Whig Nomination.

Boston, Friday, Oct. 6.

The Whigs of the First District have nominated Hon. Thomas D. Elliott, of New-Bedford, for reelection to Congress.

The Yellow Fever at Savannah.

Baltimore, Friday, Oct. 6.

We have no mail this morning south of Savannah.

The fever was steadily decreasing at Savannah, but the papers caution absentees against returning yet.

Highway Robbery and Shooting.

Bridgeton, N. J., Friday, Oct. 6.

William Carey of Millville, was shot last night a mile from that place, and robbed by two men, supposed to be Frenchmen. The wound he received is supposed to be mortal.

Loss of the Sloop Splendid.

Boston, Friday, Oct. 6.

The British schooner *Splendid* from Nova Scotia arrived at this port to-day, reports that she came in collision with the sloop *Splendid*, bound for Rockland, and sunk her. No lives were lost.

Marine Disaster.

Norfolk, Friday, Oct. 6.

The schooner *General Worth*, from New-York, bound for Bayport, Florida, put into this port to-day, with the loss of spars, sails and rigging.

Fire at Springfield, Ills.

One of the shops occupied by the American Car Company was burned a few days since, and a number of first class passenger cars nearly finished for delivery.

Arson.—On Friday last, a fire broke out in a house occupied by a Mr. Adams, in Poughkeepsie, which was, however, fortunately extinguished before much damage had been done. The building was believed to have been set on fire, and suspicion resting on a man named Diamond, and another, they were arrested, and after an examination, were discharged. Yesterday the same building was fired again, and considerable damage done. The men previously discharged were rearrested, and will be tried to-day on a charge of arson.

ONE WEEK LATER FROM EUROPE

ARRIVAL OF THE CANADA.

The Arctic Still at Sea—She left Liverpool on her Regular Day.

Important War News.

Landing of the Allied Forces near Sebastopol.

RUMORS OF PEACE FROM THE CZAR.

SPANISH NEWS—MADRID TRANQUIL.

Cotton Dull—Breadstuffs Advancing—Consols 95 3-4.

The mail steamer *Canada*, from Liverpool, 10½ o'clock, morning of Saturday, 23d ult., arrived at this port early yesterday morning. She advises that the Collins steamer *Arctic* left Liverpool on her regular day, *Wednesday, 20th September*, with 200 passengers.

The steamer *Petrel*, Captain Tine, with 111 passengers, from Glasgow for New-York, had put back to the Clyde, where she arrived on the 18th, having met with severe weather; her masts carried away, decks swept, bulwarks driven in, and leaky. Five passengers had died.

The United States steamer *San Jacinto* had arrived at Southampton, and would leave in a few days.

The news is interesting. Liverpool Cotton Market continued dull; Breadstuffs buoyant.

General Summary of the News—The War—American Diplomacy, &c.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

London, Friday, Sept. 22, 1854.

The expedition landed at Eupatoria, without having met with any opposition. So the telegraph says, and there is no reason to doubt it in the present instance, though the previously announced attack on Odessa seems to have been a fabrication. The latter part of that telegraphic information, however, is evidently a gratuitous addition of sanguine hopes, for it may be asserted safely that the allied armies did *not* direct themselves *at once* toward Sebastopol. They are too prudent to do such a thing without having first awaited the arrival of their reserves, and obtained some previous information about the real position and strength of the Russian forces in and around that stronghold. We hear, indeed, that the transport ships have been dispatched back to Varna to take in the reserve, and some more cavalry. This last element of strength is the weak side of the expedition, and if the Russian Commander-in-Chief is able to take advantage of his enemy's weakness, the Tartar cavalry, regular and irregular, may, by a harassing display of unceasing, though only apparent attack on all sides, during some four or five days and nights, totally *unfit* the expeditionary army for any effective enterprise.

Such is, here, the opinion of many persons, and especially of Kossuth, who thinks, moreover, that the fall of Sebastopol, if it should ever happen, will by no means have rendered the situation less indefinite than it is now. It would be, of course, a heavy blow to Russia and a great fact against Russian *prestige*, but beyond this prestige there is still some real strength, and this is not to be destroyed in the Crimea, nor, in truth, in the south of the Czar's dominions, but in the heart of the Empire, and there is a long and dreary way between that and Sebastopol. Kossuth means that the attack on Sebastopol *is* a mistake or a fresh *proof* of the diplomatic character of the war. Sebastopol *was to be left for the last bit—pour la bonne bouche*—and after the Russians should have been defeated in and expelled from Bessarabia and the provinces running to the Euxine. The Crimea with its stronghold is a point of weakness rather than of strength to the Czar, so long as the Black Sea is ruled by a superior hostile fleet. The necessity of providing for the security of Sebastopol did not only paralyze the movements of Russian armies, but actually deprives them of some 75,000 armed men, who must be kept on the menaced point, without their having any possibility to undertake any enterprise against the Allies, who dominate the Sea, and consequently the only road for such enterprises.

It is supposed that the Crimea contains now a Russian army—of all arms and character—of 150,000 men. Admiral Dundas reported that number *two* months ago, evidently exaggerating the numbers, in order to dissuade from the invasion, which *he strongly opposed as more than hazardous.* At that time there were certainly not the aforesaid numbers, but since there is much probability of such being their actual strength. Let half of that number perish in defence, and under the ruins of Sebastopol, and 75,000 will swell the ranks of the main army of Russian operations in their proper country. And it must never be forgotten, that the Czar is carrying on a real war, and is unscrupulous of sacrificing so many human lives, while the allies cannot help being somewhat more careful to avoid losses that *are to be known* to a man, in countries where people are used to think and to be discontented with their respective Governments. A Russian soldier will fight and starve without any one knowing of his fate, while an English soldier must be *fed* well, be *paid* well and *not be exposed* recklessly, lest the ministry should be looked upon as the real enemy. The Czar pays his men with the knout, and feeds them with orthodox superstition, and for 2,000 lost in the Alands he orders a levy of some 80,000 fresh troops, to be slaughtered, if need be, for some questionable advantage to the Imperial throne, but with more or less loss of the allies, who have no such uncontrolled power over the lives of their subjects.

There considerations must be pointed out in order to prevent the spreading of that delusion, that the fall of Sebastopol will conclude the war. Quite the contrary. It would render it longer and more fierce. But is this fall, then, so near at hand? The reader knows my views on that point, and I have not changed them since the last mail, though the telegraph has announced the unopposed landing. There is, however, a stop to reasoning; we must await events. Let me, therefore, speak to you of American matters, of which I have to tell you some rather curious facts.

A citizen of the United States came to *London with the intention to take out here* a patent for some invention. His machine—the nature and merit of which has nothing to do with what I am going to relate—was to be completed here, and, in order to elude the discovery of its secret, its different parts have been entrusted to the hands of different men. A machinist of Belgium was one of these, and he duly acquitted himself of the commission, when, *lo!* the police seized the artifice and the artificer, who could not tell what he had been working upon, and must accordingly have been constructing an infernal machine to destroy some divine throne and its heavenly inmates. He told, however, his tale in all innocence, and then he was allowed to *prove the truth of what he said. The* American inventor being called upon to state his claims and to exculpate the man whom he employed, applied at once to the Legation in London, through the instrumentality of which the whole affair was then put into the hands of the Legation in Brussels. The Belgian machinist remained, however, in prison. Fortunately he is a married man, and as a good wife has different reasons to wish her husband out of prison, so Madame Argentier—such is his name—went to the Legation and urged the matter. It seems to be a fashion just now with some of the American Ministers to be anywhere but on their posts. M. Sibbel was accordingly not on his. Perhaps he went in the *suite* of Leopold to compliment Napoleon III. at Boulogne. This supposition gains some degree of probability, if we may judge from the *spirit* of his Excellency's *Secretary*. This gentleman having listened to the personal request of Madame Argentier, replied in the following memorable terms:

"You may be glad, Madame, that his Excellency is not in Brussels, for *he* would not have moved a pen in the whole affair, while *I* ventured to make some steps in his absence. You may say what you like, but the matter is one of political conspiracy, and the Government of the United States is not inclined, and will not further any revolutionary schemes. *We are, Madame, tired of that* rude equality, *even in America, and hope to have in some years a good orderly monarchy.*"

Madame Argentier on this left the Legation somewhat puzzled, as it may easily be imagined, and I leave it to American readers to judge how far they partake of this official sentiment on *rude equality*.

I am happy to say that the Legation in London is animated with different feelings. And being on that point, I may tell, perhaps, that the Government at Washington received some time ago a confidential letter of remonstrance from Mr. Buchanan in respect to the question of passports. The New-York Daily Times had recently an account of a Cabinet refusal to give a passport to a gentleman who renounced allegiance to any foreign Prince; and that was not an isolated case, nor was it accidental. The pen that wrote the Kostza letter gave very stringent instructions to all European Legations to avoid by all possible means the recurrence of another such case, and not to deliver passports to other than actual citizens. The *intention* to become so was duly used up for effect at the time, but the principles that have been *laid down* must *not* be acted upon. Mr. Buchanan, who, as well as other Ministers, had a great deal of annoyance in consequence of instructions so diametrically opposed to official professions of principle, wrote the above-mentioned confidential remonstrance. I am, of course, unacquainted with its words, but I think I know its character and meaning. Its character is straightforward, manly, and such that another Cabinet would have recalled the Minister who wrote so, though justly indignant. Mr. Buchanan does, however, not care to remain Ambassador, and so he may be suffered to act as a man and a good Republican.

As to the sense of that letter, it may be condensed into the following: The Government has perfectly the right to follow such policy as it pleases, its responsibility towards Congress and the people being its only point of direction—but the Government has no right to place its diplomatic agents in a false position, and to expose some to disagreeables, by giving them *secret instructions* that are totally opposed to the policy loudly and publicly professed and developed. No one will question the justness of that remonstrance, but its justness is a grave and sad accusation.

After such glances behind the curtain, it is really more than ludicrous to see the great panic that seems to have seized upon European Cabinets about the designs of *American diplomacy, Republican policy* in Europe. Where are they? What are they? In the troubled dreams of terrorising and terrorstruck despots, who see Banquo's head at each of their orgies. A letter dated London, Sept. 7, and published by the *Nacion* of Madrid, contains such a vision of fright.

"The Yankees form the reserve of that army of agitators. The intentions of the last are well known. Passports are issued by an Anglo-American minister from this great city to many ultra-Reds, who direct themselves to Gibraltar and Cadiz, as North American travelers. Money is not scarce, and it is known that a very large sum has been drawn in favor of a personage who has to receive it at Gibraltar."

And the *Nacion* remarks that "the person pointed out here as charged with distributing them amongst malcontents of all epochs and countries, is the ex-French citizen, the Minister of the United States to our Court, Monsieur Pierre Soule," and the editor, though "nothing be further from his mind than to admit this accusation as true or even as likely," hopes, notwithstanding, that M. Soule will contradict it. Well, Sir, if the Republicans would do only *half* of what Despotism and its minions suppose them to be capable and willing, Freedom would have to rejoice. But as affairs stand, the *Nacion* and its correspondent may perhaps be tranquillized by the knowledge that M. Soule has been lately heard of as being in *Toulouse*, in company of Mr. Sickles, who seems to have been at *last more successful than the expedition in search of Sir* John Franklin.

It is really pitiful, and I am not astonished at seeing, more and more, that this fright of European diplomacy at your "meddling policy" becomes daily more courageous, and tells you with rare impudence what you have to expect, in no distant time, for your "blind shots" against walls of the "Balance of Power." It would be impossible to notice all the recent revelations of fear-inspired plans against the "encroaching spirit of the *West*," but I may do so with some. The *Morning Post*, which, as you know, is the High Tory organ, and Palmerston's special trumpeter, being at the same time Napoleon's confidential admirer, had, *the day before yesterday, a leader, in which* the allied fleets were directed towards America. The courtly writer is frank,—even to a fault, against *fashion*—and tells you that your turn comes after the Czar's. The fact is, that America is pretty much assimilated with Russia, and a fresh caricature in the *Diogenes*, or *Punch*—I am not now sure which—represents Brother Jonathan and Nicholas sitting close together, and in perfect friendship. When satire seizes upon an idea, it must have made a great advance in general belief.

You have read Mazzini's admirable letter to the Swiss, that comes so quick fully to ratify Mr. Sanders' views. You may see from that how Absolutism works, not by talk, but by action. Switzerland, the republican confederation in Europe, is made the *gendarme* of Despotism, which knows quite well that not to proceed is to remain behind. There is some sign that this letter and Mr. Sanders' appeal will not remain without some good effect. A resolute Republican party is already in way of organization in Switzerland, and you will receive its programme by this mail.

I am also glad to state that at least one of the American Ministers *on the Continent* has fully embraced Mr. Sanders' views, and looks upon European affairs in the light in which they ought to be considered by an American diplomat. This gentleman,—I am not allowed to tell his name,—bodes no good from the Western alliance for America, and sees matters as persons who have eyes to see cannot help seeing them.

I may add to this, that Mr. Buchanan was equally pleased with the late Consul's manifest. His Excellency will, *perhaps*, soon go to Manchester, (from where he returned just now, being there on a private visit to Mr. Steel,) and give some public utterance to his views in a *banquet*, which is said to be in preparation in his honor. These international festivities of a *mercantile* nature are, however, hardly to be expected to be a fair opportunity for declarations of real policy.

Mazzini—as the *Daily News* now states it—is *not* arrested. Campanella, who was arrested *instead* of him, has been set at liberty,—but there are, unfortunately, other tidings from a different quarter, from *Bukarest*, where M. Moritz Hartman, one of the best living poets of Germany, and one of the very few energetic members of the late Parliament of Frankfort, has been arrested and carried away to Vienna by the Austrians. Such acts fall like curses on the head of that accursed alliance of England with despotic Powers. I know Hartman personally. He is a man of most exalted feelings, of a generous heart, and great accomplishments. He is a poet, with heart and head, but his heart is not sense*less*, and his head is not heartless. He went to the East as the Correspondent of the *Gazette*, of Cologne, and believed himself safe under the flags of that "rainbow of freedom," and ventured to go to Bukarest after the Austrian eagle had seized upon that deserted town. And he was arrested and sent to be hanged or to be amnestied to twenty years' imprisonment. What do you say to that war of civilization against barbarism, right against wrong? But how can we expect safety for "foreigners," and what is more, "exiles," from a Government that dares not, or will not protect its own subjects? The Austrians have not only arrested Hartman, but they have dismissed all the English correspondents from Bukarest. The correspondent of the *Chronicle* was actually put into prison, and afterwards left the East disgusted with his country's policy. The correspondent of the *Times* followed the confidential advice given to him, and left the occupied province for Constantinople. The correspondent of the *Daily News* was, until lately, struggling against intrigues, and will no doubt prove unable to resist them.

And what are the Cabinets doing? Well, Sir, they are alarmed, but dare not act; and so they send military *spies* to the head-quarters of Gen. Hess, in order to observe matters, and to call themselves Aides-de-camp to the Austrian Commander-in-Chief. Such is the mission of the French General Letang, and such will be that of an English officer, perhaps of the 40th, who will accept that honorable post of trust. What a glorious policy! It makes, it seems, even the *Times* blush,—at least it talked yesterday most vehemently against Austria—but then the *Times* is easily reconciled to whatever is bad, base and vile. It is patriotic by fits, but there is no morality in its mind, and so we cannot ascribe, as would otherwise be the case, any importance to its yesterday's fierce attack on Austria. It was a mere *escapade*, nothing more.

The *Globe* of *this* evening gives a fresh testimony to the above words. The Ministerial paper has a leader on Kossuth, who, it pretends, delayed his going to Newcastle because he sees that Austria is acting honestly. Now the fact is, that Kossuth, as every one else, is awaiting the fate of the Crimea expedition. Why *he alone* would not be allowed to suspend the further development of his views, in face of an eventuality, which may produce immediate changes in the policy of hitherto neutral States, is not very obvious, except to Governmental organs in need to excuse the atrocious connivance of its masters with Austrian rule in the Danubian Provinces.

I see that M. Turgot has lost his case against the *Clamor Publico.* The Spanish Jury has decided with five voices against one, that "France is under despotism, and Napoleon is a despot." The great news!—the *Europa*, a half-republican organ, three times suppressed, has again reappeared, and has a strong editorial against the Cabinet, which issues warrants against Orense, proscribes its friend, and is courting diplomacy. *The double* intrigue against the exiles and America is carried on relentlessly, and Mr. Buchanan is himself accused now of furthering the progress of the hydra of anarchy.

The Belgian Ministerial crisis is at an end, and so is my letter: we both stop.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

To arrive at Sebastopol, the allied army will be obliged to make a *detour* towards the left, and then to bend to the right on Simferopol, where they may probably fall in with the enemy. The allied troops will have to cross two rivers, the Kaltcha and Belbeck, and it is not improbable that the existence of these two streams has been one of the causes which have determined the Generals-in-Chief to select Eupatoria for their landing-place, in order to insure water for the troops; for in other parts of the Crimea there is no water fit to drink, except in wells, which the Russians could poison if they pleased. About two or three days will be required to effect the landing, and entrench the position taken up. The movement on Sebastopol could not therefore have taken place before the 17th or 18th; and as the distance to be gone over requires at least three days' march, it is only the 21st, or the next day, that the first encounter of the Anglo-French troops with the enemy will probably have taken place, unless, indeed, the latter should have thought fit to come forward and meet them. But that supposition is not very probable. It seems more likely that the Russians, not having been in a position to oppose the landing, will await an attack by supporting themselves on Simferopol and Theodocia.

The Baltic.

A dispatch from Dantzic to the London *Morning Herald* says: "On receipt of dispatches, (from England,) all the Admirals met on board the *Duke of Wellington.* Sveaborg and Cronstadt are not to be attacked. The French Admirals and French fleet return to France; they left on the 19th.

The Crimea.

There is no later news, and none is looked for under a week hence. A letter says that the troops will take an easterly inland direction, and then turn towards Sebastopol.

The Norwegian coasting trade is opened to British vessels.

Consols closed 95⅝@95¾. Money in good demand at 5 per cent. Bullion in bank decreased £51,449 sterling.

Paris Bourse, 22d, closing prices were 4½ per cent. Rentes 98.80; 3 per cent. Rentes 74.95; Bank shares 2,940.

Reported Acceptance of the Conditions of Peace!

Accounts from Constantinople, of September 10, bring news of great importance if true. The statement was that the Czar had consented to accept the four propositions of the Western Powers, and that an armistice would be the consequence. It was said that, on the morning of the 7th, the Porte and the Austrian internuncio received dispatches signifying the Czar's willingness to accept the *four* propositions as the basis of negotiations. The same day a steamer was dispatched to learn the whereabouts of the allied expedition, and on the succeeding day, the 8th, another small steamer, called the *Danube*, was sent with pressing dispatches to the *fleet*, supposed by that time to be at Serpent's Isle. As the steamer was small,—and the weather boisterous,—it could not have arrived before the expedition disembarked.

This important news is yet unconfirmed, but is positively asserted.

THE WAR.

Landing of the Crimean Expedition at Eupatoria—The Army Marching on Sebastopol.

The first news of the landing of the expedition against the Crimea comes from Vienna, dated evening 20 h, as follows:

"Fifty-eight thousand men landed at Eupatoria on the 14th."

The next was the following official announcement forwarded from the (British) War Department to the London *Times*, of the 22d, for publication:

"Telegraphic accounts have been received by Her Majesty's Government, from Vienna and Bucharest, announcing that the allied forces, consisting of 25,000 English, 25,000 French, and 8,000 Turkish troops, landed on the 14th at Eupatoria without meeting any resistance, and had commenced marching on Sebastopol."

Our Paris correspondence of date 21st, says: "An official dispatch, posted up on the Bourse to-day, confirms the news of the landing of the Crimea Expedition on the 14th, at Eupatoria.

"This intelligence was sent on the 18th by the Austrian Internuncio at Constantinople, to Gen. Coronini at Bucharest."

A number of transports had returned to Varna for the French reserve of 14,000 men. Some of the allied ships are lying off the fortress of Kinburn and island of Tendra, near Odessa, with the object of intercepting any Russian reinforcements intended for the Crimea.

Odessa Again Bombarded.

According to the newspaper *Fremden Blatt*, all the strand batteries recently erected at Odessa were destroyed by some ships of the Allied fleet. Previous advices stated that eight Anglo-French steamers had taken up a position before the town. To this, however we must append a private dispatch, which says from Vienna, evening 19th: "The account given yesterday of the bombardment of Odessa appears doubtful; a letter of the 10th makes no mention of it."

The Russians Not Idle.

It is positively stated that while the greater portion of the British fleet was at Baltschik embarking troops, the Russians succeeded in sending a strong reinforcement by sea from Odessa to Sebastopol. They crept out of the port by night, and the troops being conveyed in the large shallow lighters and floats, used for loading corn on the Danube, were towed close along shore, and thus escaped the Allied cruisers. Nay more, a Russian steamer came to the entrance of Baltschik Bay, while the fleets were there, and sent in two boats to reconnoitre! On the 7th, a Russian steamer landed a detachment of Cossacks at Galatz, who destroyed the magazines of the (Austrian) Danubian Steamship Company, and shipped the coals. Since August 24, Prince Menschikoff has been in incessant activity between Perekop and Sebastopol, organizing a levy *en masse*.

Russian Preparations for Defence.

Odessa letters of the 6th state that all the troops in the Crimea have been marched to Sebastopol, and reinforcements were hurrying from Nikolajeff and Aleschki towards Perekop. Prince Menschikoff has exhausted every means of defence in order to render Sebastopol impregnable, as well from the land as from the seaside. Between Sebastopol and Balaklava there are five strong detached forts, sufficiently garrisoned. The road from Balaklava to Yalta is rendered impassable, and partly mined. There are three forts at Eupatoria—one on the north, a second on the east, a third on the west, and the place is garrisoned by 15,000 men. The heights in the rear of Sebastopol are encircled by redoubts and trenches, are armed with eighteen batteries, and defended by 27,000 men. The garrison of Sebastopol itself is only 10,000 strong. (It is said that reinforcements have been since thrown in from Odessa.) There

are 18,000 sailors on board the fleet in harbor. Prince MENSCHIKOFF issued a proclamation on [illegible] the citizens for a resistance to the last extremity. In this proclamation, he enumerates all the victories gained by the Russian arms during the present century, and calls on his soldiers to show themselves equal to their predecessors in bravery, and power of endurance. If the enemy, (he says,) owing to the inscrutable will of Heaven, should obtain a victory, then let the whole store of powder go with him and them into the air. The proclamation concludes—"Rather let us die than surrender!"

On the other hand, the Vienna *Lloyds* states that the Russian line of defence is too extended to be successfully maintained, and that, from the nature of the soil, the entrenched works just constructed by the Russians, on the land side of Sebastopol, cannot be very formidable.

A private letter from Russia describes General GORTSCHAKOFF as a highly educated man, well read in the literature of all countries, but at the same time an elderly, used-up man, without a spark of military fire,—a General fit only to parade. PASKIEWITCH, it speaks of, irreverently, as "an antiquated relic." After lamenting the lack of able Generals in the Russian army, the writer states that the best General the Russians have is NICHOLAS himself, and the second best, his son CONSTANTINE.

From Vienna, morning of the 20th, it is telegraphed that the main body of the allied fleet had reappeared before Sebastopol, and the Russian fleet had again run into port. There is a rumor that the English have captured a Russian express steamer off Sebastopol, with important dispatches.

Nine thousand men continue to work incessantly at the fortifications of Cracow, which place it is intended to make one of the strongholds of the Russian Empire. It will be some years ere the works are complete. The advanced works extend nearly five English miles beyond the city.

INVASION OF THE CRIMEA.

Landing of the Allied Troops—What they Propose to do—The Scene of Operations.

From the London Times, Sept. 22.

The long expected blow has at last been struck, and the allied armies have entered the Crimea. Authentic intelligence was *received yesterday* by the English and French Governments in confirmation of the intelligence transmitted to us in the preceding night from Vienna, to the effect that 58,000 men *of the allied troops landed at Eupatoria on the 14th inst. without encountering resistance, and proceeded to march at once in the direction of Sebastopol.* Thus far, then, the first and least certain part of this gigantic undertaking has been favorably accomplished. Be the preparations for a maritime invasion what they may—and never were they so vast or so complete as in the present instance—the fate of such an expedition must always in some degree depend upon the winds and waves, and many a huge armada has ere this perished within sight of the strand it was intended to conquer. This danger our gallant countrymen and allies have already escaped, and, for an army to set foot upon the territory of an enemy, after only a week's confinement at sea, united, prepared, and ardent for battle, is already a first pledge of victory. The preparations for the voyage had been made with consummate ability. In Baltschik Bay the British transports and steamers to the number of upwards of 100 large vessels, exclusive of the fleet, lay in five lines, corresponding to the five divisions of the army. Each of the steamers took two transports in tow; the infantry were principally embarked on the steam vessels; the artillery filled 32 transports; and the rest conveyed the stores of the army. In this order the flotilla proceeded from Baltschik, coasting along the Bulgarian shore till it reached the place of rendezvous at Fidonisi, the Isle of Serpents. From this spot to Cape Tarkan, the extreme western promontory of the Crimea, the distance is about 150 miles due east, so that in 24 hours from the time of sailing the fleet must have been within sight of the enemy's coast, and, after making Cape Tarkan, it would run down the shore in smooth water till it entered Kalamita Bay, the wind being in the north, as it constantly is in the Black Sea during Summer. This judicious mode of directing the course of the expedition, so as to reduce the passage from land to land to the narrowest compass, naturally led the fleet to Eupatoria, or Khozlov, the first port which offered a good roadstead, and there the disembarkation of the army took place.

The town of Eupatoria was, in the time of the Genoese, one of the principal mercantile stations of the Crimea, and it still contains about 10,000 inhabitants. Three forts had lately been erected to defend the place, in addition to the old Genoese wall, and the garrison has been loosely stated at 15,000 men. The Russians, however, were not in a condition to resist so formidable an enemy. The port lies to the east of Lake Sasik, one of those vast salt marshes for which the Crimea is remarkable; and this tract is separated from the sea by a narrow tongue of land, along which the road passes to the interior and to the southern part of the peninsula. This position, therefore, must at once have placed the army and such of its stores as were landed in safety, for the lake of the north would prevent the enemy from attacking our troops on the land side. We are further informed that the forces immediately proceeded to advance to the south, and, indeed it would be necessary for so large a body of men to deploy, without delay, beyond this narrow isthmus. The question, then, arises, what is the precise direction they will follow, and the *next object of the campaign?* Eupatoria, Sebastopol and Simpheropol form the three angles of an equilateral triangle, of which each side or base is about 40 miles in length. The high road indicated on our maps follows two sides of this triangle, and consequently brings the traveler to Sebastopol by way of Simpheropol—a considerable round. The country, however, is open; it consists of grassy steppes, with villages, cultivation, and abundance of cattle, and it is not unlikely that a more direct course may be taken.

We are confirmed in this supposition by the narrative of Marshal MUNICH's campaign in 1736 over the same ground, and some of the particulars of that war will be read with interest at the present time. After forcing the lines of Perecop, the Russian army marched in ten days to Eupatoria across a country singularly deficient in water and all other supplies. At Eupatoria MUNICH found himself in the same position in which our army is now placed, except that he had not the advantage *of an enormous fleet to assist his operations* by sea. On the 21st of June, 1736, the Russian General resumed his march upon Baksehi Sarai, *following the coast of the Black Sea*, and the historian of the war adds that since the troops had entered the Crimea they had nowhere found such an abundance of victuals and *provisions* as by this route. In six days' march the Russian army reached the gorges of the mountains which crown the flat ground in the environs of Baksehi Sarai, which was then the residence of the Khan of CRIM TARTARY, and there a decisive battle was fought. Lord RAGLAN and Marshal ST. ARNAUD have, therefore, now to choose whether they will follow the main road which conducts them further into the interior of the country, or whether they will, like Marshal MUNICH, adhere to the tracts parallel with the coast. The latter course has several obvious advantages; the sea protects the right of the army, and affords an easy means of conveying all the heavy portion of the baggage and stores; and, if the enemy should give us battle in the course of the march, the whole army could be rapidly concentrated to oppose him. The passage of the Alma and the Katcha may be disputed, but the first strong position appears to be at the mouth of the valley in which Baksehi Sarai is situated. By the coast route Sebastopol would be about six days' march from Eupatoria; by the interior, twice as long.

It remains to be seen what the Russian plan of campaign is, and whether they are resolved to oppose to the invasion a direct and open resistance, or to fall back upon their ordinary tactics of retreating before the enemy and laying waste the country behind them. *Prince* MENSCHIKOFF *is in* supreme military and naval command in the Crimea, and it is by a sort of poetical justice that the insolent emissary who drew down these calamities on his country should now bear the brunt of them in his own person; but his military talents inspire us with but little apprehension. The extent of country to be crossed by our armies, the nature *of* these operations, and the time which must elapse before Sebastopol can be invested, appear to justify a strong hope that before the siege is commenced the allied forces will force the enemy to a battle, for the Russians can hardly resign themselves to witness the rapid progress of an invasion advancing to capture their stronghold, without at least some attempt to oppose this hostile advance. If such a battle be fought and won, as we trust it will be, by the prowess of the two bravest armies on the face of the earth, assisted by a picked body of 12,000 Turks, Sebastopol itself will that day be half taken; for the garrison will know that their chance of relief from without is greatly diminished, and the prestige of the allied troops will give irresistible force to their attack.

To ourselves, confident as we have long been that this expedition would proceed, and would direct its whole force against the Crimea and Sebastopol, the commencement of this campaign only realizes expectations we had long formed and expressed. But there are many in this and in other parts of the world who affected to the last incredulity, they mistook for wisdom, and doubts which were never wanting when a great enterprise is on foot. Even as late as the 10th of September, after the expedition had actually sailed, we learn from our correspondents that an absurd report found believers in Constantinople that Russia had accepted the four conditions and that the fighting was at an end, although seven days before, the Russian answer had reached Vienna, declaring that the fortune of war could alone determine the basis of future negotiations. To the whole race of cavillers, sceptics, and alarmists, both here and abroad, the successful landing of the expedition at Eupatoria is, as far as it goes, an answer. It has already accomplished the greatest combined enterprise of modern warfare, and one which even the first military writers of the last generation held to be impossible; for to defeat a Russian army, and even to capture Sebastopol, are ordinary operations of war in comparison with the extraordinary attempt to convey an army of 60,000 men, completely equipped for the field and for a great seige, across 300 miles of sea. We most heartily, therefore, congratulate the country on this auspicious commencement of the campaign, which already realizes our expectations and promises to crown with victory our strongest hopes.

Incidents of the Departure—Cholera among the Troops, &c.

Correspondence of the London Times.

VARNA BAY, OFF VARNA, Sept. 4, 1854.

We are all ready to go. As these lines will reach England and be read long after the expedition has actually landed on the shores of the Crimea, there can be no possible mischief in giving the following information to the public as to the plan of the attack and landing—so far, at least, as the transport service is concerned. I do not know what order the fleet will take, and I believe that it is not yet certain whether the French will be on the right or the left the line.

As the post is about to close and I am about to plunge into all the horrors of moving on board a ship with mess and equipage in a seaway, I cannot do more than put some odds and ends of correspondence together at present. The embarkation of our army may now be said to have terminated. Every available man almost is on board his ship. Sir GEORGE CATHCART has arrived in the *Himalaya* out from England, and took the command of his division on Friday.

It would appear that the place of embarkation has not yet been fixed on, for the very good reason that they will be landed where there is the least appearance of successful opposition. Lord RAGLAN is close to a degree. He consults none of his Generals, save perhaps that he takes into his confidence Sir GEORGE BROWN, who knows how to keep a secret as well as his chief.

Nearly every one looks with confidence to the result, and places full reliance on Lord RAGLAN's soundness of head and clearness of judgment. It is probable that the landing will take place at a considerable distance from Sebastopol, and I am firmly persuaded that the patience of people at home who are hungering and thirsting for "the fall of Sebastopol" will be severely tried, and that *the chances are a little against the incidents of its capture being ready by Christmas for repetition at Astley's.* It is certain the Russians are in force at or near all our pet places of landing, and, although Sir E. LYONS guarantees the army against any fear of attack within a mile of the beach, it is scarcely to be expected that with forces inferior to the garrison of the town we can be in a fit state to invest at once such a fortress as Sebastopol.

A rumor—one which I scarcely like to allude to, and of which I would not say a word, were it not so generally circulated and believed at Varna—is, that *the garrison of Odessa has contrived to send a very strong reinforcement to the garrison of Sebastopol.* The naval officers assert it is absurd to say so, and that if any reinforcement was sent, it must have been dispatched by land round to the neck of the isthmus; but there are many persons who insist on the truth of the story that these men were sent by sea while our fleet was at Baltschik—that they gave the blockading squadron the slip by night, and that they were conveyed in the large shallow vessels and floats used for loading ships with corn at the Danubian ports, which, keeping close in shore, managed to evade our cruisers.

I confess that I withhold my credence to the story, but I have no better reason for my disbelief than "the want of probability" of the narrative, and that is a weak one in these days. It is late, very late in the year, for such a siege as there is before us, and I should not be surprised if *we were forced to content ourselves with the occupation of a portion of the Crimea, which might become the basis of larger and more successful operations next year.* This army has already lost close upon 700 men by the cholera alone, and fever promises to do its work. Then to this must be added the loss by ordinary sickness, and the average of invaliding, which is swelled by the unhealthiness of the climate to a larger per centage than it is at home, and it will be seen that with the shock to *its morale* arising from depressed spirits, inactivity, and the spectacle of sudden death, the army is not by any means in the condition in which it landed. In truth, it may be taken as an actual fact that, physically and morally, each division of the army has been weakened by nearly one regiment, and that the division of Sir GEORGE CATHCART does little more than raise the force to its original strength. Sickness, I regret to state, has not left the fleet either here or at Baltschik. On Friday, I dined in company with poor Captain LONGMORE, of the 8th Royal Irish Hussars. He was seized with illness (the cholera) on Saturday; at 8 o'clock on Sunday morning he died on board the *Himalaya*, and at 11 o'clock I witnessed his remains interred on shore, in a rude coffin, hastily made on board ship, and laid to rest on a ridge of land overlooking the bay, where frequent wooden crosses mark the graves of the French sailors who perished from the cholera. He was an excellent officer, and Lord CARDIGAN speaks highly of his conduct when commanding the 8th, in the recent reconnaissance to the Danube.

Poor Colonel BOYLE! Who does not remember the boyish-looking member for Frome, as he walked quietly about the House, or bustled through the lobbies on State occasions, the gentlest and most amiable of men? He, too, is dead. He sank yesterday (Sunday, Sept. 3,) under the attacks of fever. By the directions of Admiral DUNDAS, to whom he was related, and to whom a telegraph had been sent from Varna to Baltschik for instructions, his body was placed in a boat, taken out a little way to sea, and thrown overboard. The same day Lieutenant A. SALTMARSHE, of the 11th Hussars, died of cholera. He appeared in excellent health and spirits the evening previously.

Three cases of cholera were landed from the *Emperor* yesterday. The ships at Baltschick are not quite free from it yet.

As I write (Monday) the Admiral has just telegraphed up from Baltschik to the fleet here to prepare for sailing forthwith, and to get all light canvas ready aloft. There is and has been a strong breeze for the last few days setting into the bay dead in our teeth, and there is a good deal of surf on the beach, but this is all the better for us, once we get to the other side.

On Friday there was a sad catastrophe. A Turkish steamer, used to tow off the troop-boats from the pier to the transports, ran down a lighter with 40 Zouaves on board. As the men were fully equipped and laden with their knapsacks, &c., they sank like stones to the bottom. Ten were saved by clinging to the sides of the lighter. The captain of the boat has been arrested, and placed in prison. This event has much disheartened the Zouaves, just as they were beginning to recover from the depression created by their losses in the Dobrudscha.

Varna will soon be abandoned to all but its original dreariness. The French, indeed, are building storehouses and magazines on a large scale, and seem inclined to establish their central dépôt for the army there; but it is probable that we shall move down to Constantinople when Winter comes on. Every convenience for the "hyberaation" of our army can be found in that capital or in its neighborhood, and contracts can be made there with comparative ease for the supply of provisions and necessaries. The presence of our army has indeed affected the prices of food very considerably, and Mr. FILDER has, I believe, been able to make contracts for the army on very advantageous terms.

Many of the 88th were still suffering from illness, and dropping out of the ranks or almost tottering under the weight of their kits, but they would come on in spite of their weakness. The regiment suffered another heavy loss on the march from Aladyn to Varna. Major MACKAY was seized with cholera on the route, and died in a few hours. The deceased officer was a great favorite with the regiment, and they carried his body with them on the march till they could inter it with a little decent solemnity after their halt. His remains were followed to the grave, ere the regiment renewed its march, by most of the men and officers. They rest in a field by the wayside, about three miles from Varna.

Soon after the Guards embarked in the *Simoom*, Captain TATHAM, a few cases of cholera appeared among the men, and, as some of her crew and her former captain had died *of that disease*, it was deemed expedient to shift the Guards to other vessels. Two companies were sent on board the *Vengeance*, and orders were given to Lord GEORGE PAULET to prepare for the reception of five hundred more on board of the *Bellerophon*, but up to present time they have not been sent on board that ship.

MONDAY EVENING—5 o'clock.

Everything is now ready for starting. The steam transports have not got their steam up, but are all ready to do so. Lord RAGLAN and staff will proceed on board the *Caradoc*, Lieutenant DERRIMAN, R. N., to the Crimea. Nearly all the officers of departments have left the town, and have proceeded on board ship, and the postmaster has been desired to take his place in one of the transports.

End and Failure of the Campaign in the Baltic.

From the London Times, Sept.

If, as there is great reason to apprehend, the return of a portion of the forces from the Baltic and the tenor of Sir CHARLES NAPIER's last dispatches indicate the termination of the present naval campaign in the north of Europe, it must be acknowledged that the results of these operations fall much below what was expected from the gigantic naval armament which sailed a few months ago from the Downs. There is an obvious disproportion between preparations of such magnitude and the effects produced by them upon the power of the enemy; and, with a view to the more efficient conduct of the next campaign, even more than for the purpose of unavailing recrimination, it is desirable that the causes of this disappointment should be fully considered and understood. Mistakes have, of course, been committed—some from want of knowledge, some from want of judgment, and some from want of resolution; but on the other hand, an amount of experience has been gained in this peculiar warfare which ought to render the recurrence of such blunders impossible another year. More, we think, might have been effected, but until the operations in the Black Sea have accomplished the grand object of the destruction of Sebastopol, the campaign in the Baltic was a matter of secondary interest and it is to be regretted that by far the more powerful of our two fleets, especially in steam line-of-battle ships has been employed throughout the Summer where there was least work to be performed.

In any case we trust that from the present time the Naval departments of England and France will proceed unremittingly to consider and prepare for more regular operations in the Baltic that those of the past season. At Sebastopol we may destroy the influence of Russia over the East; but unless that blow should reduce the Emperor NICHOLAS to ask *for terms*, it is only by opening the road to St. Petersburg that we can reckon on dictating a secure and honorable peace. Cronstadt once taken and destroyed, the Capital of the Northern Empire is for the future without defence against the maritime Powers, and the fear of such a catastrophe is more likely than any other means to secure our triumph.

Hints as to the Basis of a Peace Negotiation.

Correspondence of the London Times.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Sunday, Sept. 10.

Now that the Danubian Provinces are freed from the Russian troops, and the Sultan's Empire, if not at peace, is yet no longer exposed to the dangers or harrassed by the expenses of war, it seems time to turn attention once more to its future internal state, and the relations which the friendly Powers bear to the country they have saved. In these cases events occur suddenly and unexpectedly, and no one need be surprised at finding *the future rights and duties of England and her allies the subject of discussion before a few weeks are over.* It would be no slight calamity for the advent of political action, to find public opinion as unformed as it was previous to the commencement of these events, and statesmen called upon to legislate for ages while they are only intent on the dispatch of brawny Scotchmen and 10-inch guns. Before this time, probably, the mode of conducting the conferences which must precede a peace have received the attention of politicians; but it is not unlikely that the precedent of last year will be followed, and the final acceptance or rejection of each detail will depend on the decision of what is called the Government at Constantinople. Now, if there is one thing that a friend of Europe and its pacification should insist upon, *it is that negotiations should be carried on and completed free from the influences of this place.* There are men in the Turkish empire belonging to a more enlightened school, who yet cannot be suspected of any want of patriotism or any feebleness of judgment. Among this small but estimable body one or more plenipotentiaries might be chosen to conduct at Vienna, London, or Paris, the negotiations for a lasting settlement; and it is no extravagant demand on the Porte, that the acquiescence of these functionaries should carry with it the consent of less able and less reputable rulers in the capital. The voice of Europe would point out such men as FUAD EFFENDI or ACHMET EFFENDI for the task, and the dignity and security of their country would be safe in their hands. But if the united opinion of the chief statesmen of Europe, the just and well-weighed stipulations which have received the assent of moderate men of every nation, are to be set at nought by such influences as prevail in Pera and at the Porte, then the prospects of the future are indeed clouded. The world has too often had experience of good measures rejected because they originated with others, and propositions carped at because their acceptance would confer credit on a rival's name. It is no new thing for States to reap the evil of personal ambition and personal pique, and the malady is the more dangerous as it for the most part works unseen. Whatever may be the course of this war, it will be as well to guard against its objects being defeated when all but attained.

It is no slight sign of the sincerity of the three friendly Powers that *they have declared their willingness to forego those exclusive religious claims which defeated all hopes of tranquillity*, and were only kept up through a mistaken sense of honor. If the French Emperor yields his hereditary right of interference in favor of the Catholics, he will have conferred a service on the world, and even, whatever they may think, on the Levantines themselves. Above all, he will render the policy of France more reputable and her influence really stronger, as it will no longer be in the hands of a class which is far from popular.

But each nation has its part to perform. The most complete coöperation ought to reign between the three Powers. No ambition of exclusive influence ought to have a place either here or in Egypt. If analyzed, the cause of this perpetual struggle will be found to be a secret expectation of the dissolution of the Ottoman Empire, or at least of certain provinces *escaping from its yoke, which* each nation wished to obtain, or to prevent its rival from obtaining. But now all that is over. *Turkey will be taken into the European system.* Whatever may be the internal changes, the integrity of the fabric is guaranteed by the good faith of Europe and the opinion of mankind; and no nation can look to gain anything except through the peaceable means of intercourse and trade. There will be no necessity for the assertion of national privileges when every country enjoys what is just under a common guarantee. As to the national reputation to be enjoyed by supremacy in the councils of the Porte, the sense of Englishmen at least must see that it is a delusion. As yet the study of the Turkish, and still more of the Pasha nature, has been no ennobling pursuit; and yet it is to proficiency in this study that influence must be due. It may be acquired by any man of strength of purpose who has been for some years in the country, and it is possessed by men incapable of learning anything else. For one nation to be pleased or even tranquil at the *failure of its neighbor, and to take a pride in its* own successful intrigues, will be in the future condition of Turkey a most mischievous policy.

The Danube, &c.

Not a Russian remained in Wallachia on the 8th instant. The Russians destroyed all the bridges after they crossed the Sereth. It is said that OMAR PACHA had received orders not to pass into Bessarabia. The evacuation of Moldavia is complete, the Russian rear-guard having crossed the Pruth.

General PHILIPPESCO, commander of the Moldavian Artillery, has been sent under escort to Russia.

An order has been sent by the Sultan to Prince STIRBEY, at Baden, ordering him to return to his post as Hospodar of Wallachia. He was to leave on the 25th ult.

OMAR PACHA has presented the Wallachian militia with six Russian cannon to recompense for six which the Russians carried away.

The Grand Duke CONSTANTINE was expected at Simferopol.

On the 13th a powder magazine exploded at Perekop, killing a great many Russians and damaging two of the allies ships. A Turkish magazine, containing 36 loads of powder, was wilfully fired by a dervish at Erzeroum.

The Turkish Government has promulgated a hatti-scheriff, reprobating the corrupt practices of certain officials, and ordering a purer administration of the laws. The execution of the "tanzimat" is placed under the surveillance of a special council, composed of five Moslems, four Greeks *or Armenians, three Roman Catholics and one Jew.*

SELIM PACHA, ex-commander of the army in Asia, has returned to Constantinople. When on board the *Trebizonde* steamer he thus discoursed respecting his recent generalship: "The Russians attacked my army, it is true, but it was not my fault, for I was asleep in the village two hours off, and of course could not prevent them. I came up with a reinforcement, but could do nothing, for we had forgotten our cartridges. The Russians took all our tents, but they were so rotten that they can be of no manner of use to them; and as for the 15 pieces of cannon, I will pay for them out of my own pocket!" This explanation was considered by his auditors to be satisfactory.

Affairs in Asia.

Between the 26th of August and 1st of September, SCHAMYL entered the northern part of Georgia with 16,000 men, and advanced to the Kour. The centre, which he commanded in person, was at Achalgore on the 28th of August; the right wing, under the Emir HASSAN EMIN, was at Gori, on the Kour, at the same date; and the left wing, under the Emir CHUPLI EMIN, was at Mycht, a little to the north of Teflis. The Russians were taken completely by surprise, and retreated, after a very feeble resistance, into the mountains. SCHAMYL carried off a great quantity of booty and made some prisoners of high rank. The effect of these movements has been to compel the Russians to relinquish all idea of conquest in Turkish Armenia. FERHAD PACHA (Gen. STEIN) has been appointed Quartermaster-General at Anatolia, in room of GUYON.

Since the 7th, the squadron under Admiral LYONS had been blockading Anapa and Kertch.

It is said to be in contemplation to place Circassia and Georgia, and the Crimea, under the suzerainty of the Sublime Porte, and under the protection of Europe—preserving to them, as well as to the Danubian Principalities, their right of being governed by their own laws.

The French division of Gen. LEVAILLANT, which was encamped at Gallipoli, is to be sent to Asia. Gen. FOREY's division remains at Varna.

Gen. GUYON has been definitely recalled from Kars. The Poles, headed by YARIF PACHA, demanded his removal from the command, and have been successful in obtaining it.

PERSIA.

The *Journal de Constantinople* contains a notice, inserted by the Persian Ambassador, stating that there is no truth in the report of a rupture between Persia and the Porte.

Persia is menaced by the Turcomans, who have taken the fortress of Mero and Meschid.

Austro-Prussian Negotiations.

Negotiations are being carried on between Prussia and Austria, but they proceed very slowly, under a consciousness of how little avail are any such negotiations so long as the event of the expedition against Sebastopol is unknown. Until decisive information on this point is received, no result is to be expected, and not until the negotiations between the two Powers have been brought to a harmonious close will any report be presented at Frankfort, by the Political Committee of the Bund.

It had been reported, (but the report must be received with caution,) that Russia had proposed to Austria a joint protectorate over the Principalities, excluding all participation by the Western Powers.

GREECE.

A private letter from Athens of 12th, announces that the Greek Government had dispatched to Constantinople M. BAROZZI, late Greek Consul at Adrianople, furnished with letters to REDSCHID PACHA and to the representatives of the foreign Powers. The Greek Government acknowledges its many offences against the Sultan, and appeals to his generosity. Greece proposes to grant a Treaty of Commerce to the Porte as an indemnity for the late insurrection. A similar treaty was proposed a few years since, but King OTHO refused his signature. The present treaty defines the boundaries of the two States, and will consequently force OTHO to acknowledge the existing limits of Turkey, in a more formal manner than he has hitherto done.

SPANISH AFFAIRS.

Rumored Conspiracies—Implication of the United States Minister.

Correspondence of the London Times.

MADRID, Friday, Sept. 15.

The *Nacion* of yesterday published an interesting letter, addressed to it from London on the 7th inst., which acquires particular weight and importance from the source whence I have strong reason to believe it to proceed. The writer says that England applauds the Spanish revolution, and is disposed "to respect and to make respected the acts of the new power installed in the Peninsula;" that France is completely agreed with England in this respect, and that both will support the new Administration.

"In high regions," continues the letter, "the exit of CHRISTINA and the manner of accomplishing it have been highly approved. A few nights ago Lord CLARENDON expressed, in a private conversation, his satisfaction at an event which saves the Government and country from a conflict.

"But, although the Spanish Cabinet need not for an instant doubt of the sincere adherence of the Cabinets of England and France, although it may be certain that these will effectively second it, serious dangers of another kind may arise in Spain, and the Government presided over by General ESPARTERO needs to be energetic as well as cautious if it would refute the accusations brought against it, of being lukewarm and deficient in resolution. In my opinion, it is the duty of the Spanish Cabinet to place itself in the van of reform, and so to silence those who tax it with indolence and with incapacity to carry out the revolution in the good sense of the word. To do nothing is to give arms to its deadly enemies, who combine to promote disturbances and to keep alive uneasiness and anxiety.

"I have spoken of efforts to combat the political situation of Spain, and will now give my reasons for so expressing myself. The English Government, which penetrates all plans, and is acquainted, thanks to its intelligent and sharp-sighted Administration, with all the machinations that go on in the world, knows that there exists in Spain heterogeneous elements of disorder, which conjointly plot to bring about one result. The men who were lately overthrown are ready to kindle the flame of anarchy, if, by its light, they are to be enabled, or think they will be able, to revenge themselves on the revolution, which put a stop to their enrichment at the expense of the national wealth. The Carlists figure in the second line. It is positive that they are at work. Their chiefs have orders to support the demands of the Socialists, whose ranks are swollen by a phalanx of French and Italians now resident in the Peninsula. The Yankees form the reserve of this army of agitation. The intentions of these last are well enough known. The Anglo-American Minister in London gives passports to a great number of exaggerated Red Republicans, who proceed to Gibraltar and Cadiz as North American travelers. Money is not wanting, and it is known that a very important sum has been placed to the credit of a person who is to receive it from Gibraltar. The English Government also know that Carlist, Democratic and Polaco Clubs exist in Madrid, actively at work and sufficiently well organized not to have much fear of detection.

"Such are the elements that environ the situation which the events of July created in Spain. If the Government does not exercise the utmost vigilance—*if its* good counsels and its conduct do not enable it to triumph at the elections, thence obtaining a strong support and a sanction that will give it strength—if the Constituent Chamber *do not contribute to the consolidation of the new order of things*—believe me that the Peninsula has still to pass through new and difficult trials, and to find itself engaged in most serious conflicts, which may perhaps become complicated with the actual situation of Europe."

With reference to this letter, the *Nacion* publishes a leading article, in which it fully confirms its correspondent's statements, especially as regards clubs and conspiracies, and proceeds to say.

"Money is scattered in profusion, and at each moment, as if in obedience to a word of command, a thousand alarming rumors are spread abroad, with the object of keeping the public in a constant state of excitement, of producing weariness, and provoking the desired reaction."

This is the exact state of things in Madrid at present. Morning, noon, and night we have dinned into our ears some fresh falsehood. There is to be an insurrection, barricades—to-morrow night is the last date I have heard fixed for this event—or there are dissensions in the Ministry; and two or three of its members are about to resign, or the army is disaffected, and we are to have a military *pronunciamento in a reactionary sense. All these lies*, devised by the mischievous and evil-disposed, are propagated by the credulous and idle persons who abound in Madrid. But I must extract one more paragraph from the article in the *Nacion*:

"The letter from London tells us that large sums are sent to the Peninsula, and we must add that *the person designated here as appointed to distribute them among the malcontents of all periods and Countries is the ex-French citizen, now Minister of the United States at our Court—Mr. Pierre Soulé.* Nothing is further from our intention than to admit this accusation as certain or even as veri-similar; but it is publicly affirmed, and we hope that the said gentleman will hasten to deny the participation attributed to him in plans of which he is supposed to be the centre and chief instigator. Candor being our motto, we hope he will reply to us candidly, and that the Country, which has a right to know what is plotting against it, may not remain ignorant of that which should not be concealed from it. If Mr. SOULE understands our patriotism, he, who is the adopted son of a Country of publicity, will appear at the bar of public opinion to deny the charges made against him, repelling such imputations as calumnious; he will tell this to the Country; the Country, after hearing him and doing him justice, will no longer harbor a suspicion, and tranquillity will again reign. Mr. SOULE, a gentleman, and the representative of a proud and great people, cannot refuse an exigence which public vengeance and his own honor render imperative. Let us know who are the factious and who the loyal."

You will probably remark how closely the contents of the letter from London and the paragraphs of the article in the *Nacion* coincide with what I have lately written to you on the same subjects, and notably with passages in my letters of the 31st of August and 1st of September, relating to the conduct of the American Minister at this Court.

With respect to the clubs of conspirators referred to in the *Nacion*, I have ascertained that positive information has been obtained of the existence of three in this capital—two Carlist and one Democratic; but since the revolution there has been hardly any police here. That which exists is very inefficient, and the precautions taken by the secret societies in question have hitherto baffled detection. That the conspirators have money is perfectly true. There exists in the Bank of England, under the name of a person not likely to be suspected, a sum of money, of which the management is vested in three or four confidential and trustworthy agents of the Carlist cause. I am told that it was raised in Catalonia by CABRERA, who, when the war was over, paid it into the hands of the Carlist agents. There is reason to believe that this money has not been touched—at least, not for *the furtherance of the manœuvres now in progress.* I have not been able to ascertain whence the funds proceed that are now being employed. The Carlists here are believed to have exhausted their resources, and the money must therefore flow from a foreign source. The opinion of the *Nacion* evidently is that *it comes from beyond the Atlantic*; others are suggested that it might be a subsidy from the Emperor NICHOLAS, with whom it is known, as I mentioned in a former letter, that Carlist agents were lately in communication, and received from him promises of support. One way in which the cash in question, whencesoever it may come, is at present employed is in enlisting officers of the army for the service of Don CARLOS. Some of these officers formerly served in the Carlist ranks, but the enlistment is not confined to them. The way the agents proceed is this;—after sounding their man, and making pretty sure that he is disaffected or corruptible, they ask him if he is willing to serve Don CARLOS. If he accepts, they appoint him to his rank—captain or colonel, as it may be—an agreement is signed, with *some de-guerre* on both sides, and a month's pay is given to him, for which he is required to do nothing but wait for orders, and probably (but of this I am not certain) to make proselytes, if he can. An officer who had entered into a contract of this description, but who, on reflection, repented the step, revealed the mode of proceeding; but, owing to the false signatures and the excellent precautions of the Carlists, his information has not led to discoveries of any importance.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Politics—The British Scientific Association—Lieut. Maury—Kossuth—Mr. Buchanan at Manchester.

Political news is again avoid.

The British Association for the advancement of science was yet in session at Liverpool, and attended by the usual corps of scientific men. The Association holds its meetings in the magnificent new edifice, St. George's Hall. Among the subjects brought before the Association, was Lieut. MAURY's improvements in navigation. On this subject the representatives of the Association had had interviews with the Board of Trade; and the British Government had organized a department, and voted £3,200 sterling for the collection of data. Captain FITZROY, placed at the head of the department, was busied in advancing the details; some ships will be supplied with instruments and documents in October, and it was hoped the department would be fully organized in the succeeding month.

KOSSUTH has informed the Committee who invited him to visit Newcastle, that he will await the result of the attack on Sebastopol before again addressing the public.

Mr. BUCHANAN has been staying a few days at Manchester on a private visit to Mr. STELL, of the firm of CRAFTS & STELL. There is talk of giving Mr. BUCHANAN a public dinner at Manchester.

A disgraceful outrage, having its origin in the wretched Irish-Catholic-against-Protestant feuds, has caused much indignation and horror. An excursion train, with 900 passengers, including most of the Protestant gentry of the county, had been on a visit from Enniskellin to Londonderry, and on returning at night the train was thrown off the track by huge blocks of stone placed so as to throw the cars over a precipitous embankment. Owing to the caution of Lord ENNISKELLEN, who placed himself on the engine with the driver, the train was proceeding at a very slow pace, otherwise the consequences must have been fearful. As it was, several persons were killed and wounded.

FRANCE.

The Camp—Russian Prisoners—Operations of French and American Ships in Chinese Seas.

The troops in camp at Honfleur are employed in constructing a road along the sands to the camp. It will, when completed, which will be soon, prove a great convenience. It has been decided to retain the four camps until Spring; then the troops will be sent to Russia, although persons do not hesitate to say that if Prussia continues to act doubtfully they will advance to the Rhine.

One thousand of the Russian prisoners taken at Bomarsund are now in confinement in the Island of Aix. Gen. BODISCO has taken up his residence at Evreux. A portion of the prisoners are to be employed in repairing the fortifications of Toulon.

The Minister of Marine had received accounts from the Rear-Admiral commanding the French naval division in the Chinese Seas. Dispatch is dated July 18. It mentions an attack by a united French, Portuguese and American force on sixteen piratical junks, two of which were taken and the rest dispersed.

ITALY.

Sardinia.

The questions at issue between the Prince of Monaco and the Sardinian Government have been mutually submitted to M. DROUYN DE LHUYS. The Prince wishes to retain possession of the town and port of Monaco, and proposes to cede to Sardinia the cities of Menton and Rochebrune, for a sum of 4,000,000 francs, or 200,000 francs annually. He requires, also, that the Sardinian garrison of Monaco shall be replaced by French troops. The Sardinian Minister in Paris is not satisfied with these propositions. M. DROUYN DE LHUYS has not yet made known his decision.

SWEDEN.

The Swedish Government requires the Diet to vote additional supplies for the purpose of maintaining neutrality.

BELGIUM.

The Crisis over.

The *Moniteur Belge* announces the end of the Ministerial crisis, in these terms:

"The King presided yesterday, at the Council of Ministers; at the close of the meeting, the Ministers consented to withdraw their resignations."

The American Ship Alcestre.

COWES, Tuesday, Sept. 19, 1854.

This vessel arrived here on the 10th inst., having one of the crew (a Portuguese) in irons, for stabbing the chief mate, on the 15th of August, on the high sea, mid-voyage from Havana, the *mate dying on the same day. An extradition warrant*, under the Ashburton Treaty, was obtained from the Secretary of State, on a charge of murder, and the case was brought on here to-day before Capt. BERNERS. The facts proved were, that the prisoner threw his breakfast on the deck, and, on being desired by the deceased to clean it up, refused to do so. Some altercation and scuffling ensued, during which the prisoner drew his knife and stabbed the mate in the breast. The mate appears to have appealed to the Captain, who reprimanded the prisoner, and for sauciness struck him, making use also of some expressions in a general sense, which the crew, as also the magistrate, construed to have a particular bearing upon the case. More scuffling ensued between the mate and the prisoner, during which the latter again drew the knife and stabbed the mate on the right hip and in the left arm, from which the blood flowed *profusely.* The mate fainted, became insensible, and in seven or eight hours died. The magistrate having satisfied himself that this was not murder, declined the jurisdiction, not considering himself bound to go on with the case as one of manslaughter, which, under the general law of England, he might otherwise have done; and, consequently, the prisoner was discharged.

An American Lecturer in England.

On Wednesday, at the meeting of the Sheffield Town Council, Mr. IRONSIDE moved, "That the Council regrets to observe that the Borough Bench of Magistrates have attempted to put a stop to the free expression of opinion on speculative subjects, by refusing to grant a license to Mrs. SCOTT, of the Adelphi Theatre, on the ground that she had let the theatre for a series of lectures on the divine authority of the Bible." It appears that Mr. JOSEPH BARKER had lectured at the theatre some time ago, on the divine authority of the Bible, and when Mrs. SCOTT, the proprietress, applied to the magistrates for her license on the 30th ult., Alderman DUNN had blamed Mrs. SCOTT for letting the theatre to Mr. BARKER for the delivery of lectures against the Bible, remarking that they were calculated to injure the morals of the youth of the town. The application was adjourned for a fortnight. From this, Mr. IRONSIDE argued that it was clear the adjournment was because the theatre had been let for a "demoralizing purpose," as it was alleged, and that the magistrates might have time to consider the case. Mr. IRONSIDE's motion elicited a long and warm discussion, and was ultimately negatived by 23 to [illegible].

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

London Markets.

Per Canada.] LONDON, Friday, Sept. 22—5 P. M.

There has been a general flatness in the Colonial and Foreign Produce markets, with the exception of TEA; holders, however, have not shown any disposition to yield in prices. MONEY is in good demand at 5 ℔ cent. CONSOLS leave off 95⅛@95¼. AMERICAN EAGLES 75s. 3½d. DOLLARS 5s. 2½d. BAR SILVER 5s. 1¼d. DOUBLOONS 75s. 6d.

COCHINEAL—346 bags have been disposed of at full prices; Honduras 4s. 4d.@5s. 3d. for mid. to good Black, 3s. 6d.@4s. 3d. for very small ord. to good Silver; Teneriffe 4s. 1d.@4s. 9d. for fair to good Black, 4s. 1d.@4s. 5d. for Silver; Mexican Black went from 4s. 4d.@4s. 3d. for ord. to mid.

COFFEE—In Plantation Ceylon public sales have been 210 casks, 101 bbls., and 1,677 bags, nearly all of which sold at 53s. 6d.@60s. for fine ordinary to middling, and 61s.@70s. for fine middling to fine colory. Of Native 1,500 bags have been sold privately at 45s.@45s. 6d., and 1,861 bags offered by auction were mostly disposed of. A small parcel of Jamaica brought 48s. 6d.@50s. for ordinary pale to low middling.

CORN—There was a good supply of English Wheat on Monday, all of which was cleared off at an advance of 1s.@2s. ℔ quarter on the prices of that day week; there was a fair sale of Foreign at 2s. dearer, with a small import, and considerable demand for export, chiefly to France, amounting to 4,800 quarters Wheat, and 7,000 sacks of Flour. To-day the supply was moderate, and taken without any change in price. Western Canal Flour would be worth 38s.@39s.

COTTON—The sales of the week are 1,750 bales. We quote Surat ordinary to middling at 3½@3⅝d. The demand at Liverpool is limited; yesterday's quotation at that port for middling Orleans being 5¼d.@5⅜d. ℔ lb.

DRUGS, &c.—Little doing this week. Good Cutch sold at 22s.@23s. Saffron 30s. Quick-silver 1s. 11d. Opium 15s. paid. Gambier quiet, at about 17s. Ginger 20s. 6d.@21s.

HEMP quiet. St. Petersburg clean £40, nominal; but to place any quantity a considerable reduction must be submitted to. 100 bales Manilla sold to-day at £36 for sound.

INDIGO—About 200 chests have changed hands at from 4d.@6d. advance on last sale's prices. The declarations for the October sale now reach 10,027 chests.

LINSEED—The imports of the week reach 4,000 qrs., and sales on the spot have been made to a limited extent, principally of Calcutta, at 57s., and Bombay at 59s. for export. There have been several arrivals on the coast from the Azov, and the cargoes have found ready buyers at 56s. @56s. 6d for outports, free delivered, and at these prices (cost, freight, and insurance,) for the Continent, for which market buyers have been numerous.

LARD—Continues in fair request. Best in kegs 59s. Western in kegs and bbls. 50s.@53s.

In LEAD a good business has been done at £22 10s. to £22 15s. for common Pig, and £24 for refined.

LINSEED CAKES—The business in foreign has been moderate, principally in New-York barrel cake, at £11 and £11 2s. 6d., cost, freight and insurance. Square Marseilles cargoes arrived on the coast, are offered at £9 10s., including insurance and freight.

MOLASSES—250 puncheons clayed Cuba have been sold at 12s. 6d.@12s. 9d. 100 puncheons St. Lucea have fetched 12s. 3d.@12s. 6d. There is a demand for West India kinds at 13s., for the Continent; holders ask 6d. more.

OILS.—In Fish a small business has been doing at former rates. Linseed has ruled steady at 33s. 3d.@33s. 6d. ℔ cwt. for prompt deliveries, with buyers for future months at 34s.@35s. Brown Rape on the spot firm, at 44s.@44s. 6d. Refined, 46s.@46s. 6d. Cocoa Nut, 46s. 10d.@51s. Palm, 44s.@47s.

In RICE there has been a large business on the spot, and prices close 3d.@6d. ℔ cwt. higher than last week, the latest rates being 11s. 3d.@12s. 9d. for Bengal, 14s.@14s. 6d. for fine ditto, 10s. 6d.@10s. 9d. for pinky Madras, and 11s. for Arracan. 8,000 bags from Rangoon have been sold to arrive at 10s. 6d., ex ship, and 2,000 bags from Moulmein, also to arrive, at the same figure.

There is little doing in RUM, buyers awaiting the result of the Government contract for 50,000 gallons. Sales have been made of 100 hhds. Bengal at 2s. proof, and some common Jamaica at 4s. 1d. ℔ gallon.

The SALTPETER market is dull. 1,349 bags Bengal found buyers in public sale at 22s.@23s. 6d. for 13 ℔ cent., and at 24s. 6d. for 7½ ℔ cent. refraction. Private transactions very limited.

SPELTER £22 15s.@£23 on the spot.

SUGAR—The 62,503 baskets Java brought forward by the Dutch Trading Company on the 18th inst., were all sold at an average of about 3 fs. above the prices paid last July. The sales of West India for the week are 2,665 hhds. 1,756 bags Mauritius have been brought to sale at 25s. 6d.@26s. 6d. for very low, and 27s. 6d.@29s. 6d. for low to mid. brown. Of Foreign the public sales have comprised 1,410 casks, 64 tierces, 77 barrels Cuba Muscovado, 400 boxes clayed do., 300 boxes yellow, and 2,060 boxes white Havana; of Cuba Muscovado fully two-thirds found buyers, the grocery kinds at full rates, 28s. 6d.@30s. for low to good brown, and 31s.@37s. for low to bright yellow, but the clayed was all withdrawn, as was also the yellow Havana, the latter at 34s. 6d.@38s. for good middling to fine; the white Havana sold at 28s. 6d. for good middling sound. Privately 300 boxes white Havana have been sold at 28s. in bond, 300 boxes fine yellow ditto (14s. duty) at 30s. 6d.@37s. 6d., and 300 bags white Pernams at 36s. We have also to report the sale of two floating cargoes (2,400 boxes barely No. 14,) at 23s. 7½d., for a near port, and 1,665 boxes good No. 13, insured free of particular average, at 21s. 9d. for Amsterdam. The market closes to-day with a better feeling.

In TALLOW there is a better feeling, and there have been transactions at 63s. 6d.@64s. on the spot, 65s. 6d. for the last three months, and 64s. 6d. for the Spring.

The TEA market has been stiffened by the last letters, and there are ready buyers of common Congou at 10½d. ℔ lb., but few sellers under 11d.

TURPENTINE—Further sales of Rough at 10s. 6d.@10s. 9d. Spirits are of slow sale; English 39s. 6d., American 40s. 6d.

AMERICAN STOCKS.—There are buyers of Massachusetts 5's at 103@104, and of United States Bonds, 1868, at 107, but few or no sellers. Small occasional sales of Maryland 5's Sterling Bonds at 93@94; Pennsylvania 5's Stock at 78@80; ditto 5's Bonds at 83@84; Virginia 6's Bonds at 91@93; ditto 5's Sterling Bonds at 92½; and New-Orleans City 6's at 80.

BARING, BROTHERS & CO.

Liverpool Markets.

Per Canada.] LIVERPOOL, Friday, Sept. 22, 1854.

COTTON—Our market has been dull during the whole of this week, and the ordinary grades have slightly receded. Other grades are without material change. We reduce our quotations of Middling about 1-16d. in the fortnight. The recent failures at Manchester and in this place threw some gloom over business at Manchester on Tuesday last, but no disposition was shown to give way in prices. The money market is without material change; discounts continue to be obtained on short paper at from 4½@5 ℔ cent. ℔ annum. Some considerable arrivals of Gold have taken place, but they seem to be absorbed in the increased circulation of the country, usual at this time, and by the export demand, and the stock of Bullion in the hands of the Bank of England has so far received little or no augmentation. Consols close at 95½. The sales for the week are 35,310 bales, of which 5,420 are on speculation and for export, leaving 30,000 bales to the trade. The sales to-day are 7,000. Market unchanged. We quote: Fair Orleans, 6½d.; Fair Mobiles, 6d.; Fair Uplands, 6d.; Orleans middling, 5¼d.@5-16d.; Mobile middling, 5 1-16d.; Upland middling, 5d.

CORN MARKET—The demand has been good and the supply limited in the Corn market during the week, and prices have advanced 2s. 6d. ℔ bbl. on Flour, 5d. ℔ 70 lbs. on Wheat, and 1s. to 1s. 6d. ℔ qr. on Indian Corn.

Western Canal superfine Flour, ℔ bbl.	29s. 0d.@31s. 0d.
Baltimore and Philadelphia do.	29s. 0d.@33s. 0d.
Ohio do.	32s. 0d.@33s. 0d.
Sour do.	26s. 0d.@28s. 0d.
White U. S. Wheat, ℔ 70 lbs.	9s. 6d.@10s. 0d.
Red and Mixed do.	8s. 3d.@ 9s. 3d.
Yellow and Mix'd Ind. Corn, ℔ 480 lbs.	34s. 0d.@37s. 0d.
White do.	35s. 0d.@37s. 0d.

ASHES.—500 to 700 bbls. have been sold at 30s. to 33s. 6d. for old, and 35s. for new Pot, and 31s. for Pearl. RESIN continues in regular demand, and 150 barrels sold at 4s.3d. to 4s.6d. ℔ cwt. for common American. TURPENTINE—Nothing doing. SPIRITS OF TURPENTINE—50 tons have been taken at 30s. @ cwt. TALLOW continues dull at 67s. ℔ cwt. for Y. C. LARD—Only 100 tons sold at 52s. to 53s. ℔ cwt. OILS—Palm Oil continues in fair demand; 700 tons, on the spot and for arrival, have changed hands at £43 15s. to £44. There is no change of moment to report in Fish or Seed Oils. RICE—The Market is rather firmer; 1,500 casks Carolina have been sold at irregular prices. DYEWOODS—Several hundred tons logwood have changed hands at £9 7s.6d. to £9 15s. for Campeachy, and £6 12s.6d. for Jamaica and St. Domingo on the spot.

A. DENNISTOUN & CO.

Another Circular.

Per Canada.] LIVERPOOL, Ninth Month, 21st, 1854.

The weather continues showery and the temperature much reduced. There has been a good consumptive demand experienced for WHEAT and FLOUR since our last, at the full prices of Tuesday; while for Indian CORN the inquiry has been very active—extensive orders having been received from Ireland, but most of them limited too low to be available.

LIVERPOOL, Ninth Month, 22d, 1854.

At our market this morning we had a good attendance of dealers and millers, who were *free* buyers of WHEAT and FLOUR, at an advance on the currency of our last, of 3d. to 4d. ℔ 70 lbs. on White WHEAT and fresh Red, and the stands before the close were nearly cleared of such; and of sweet red there was only a small quantity on sale. FLOUR realized an advance of 6d. ℔ bbl. on Tuesday's quotations: Spanish very scarce, and held at 53s. ℔ sack, and but very little FLOUR of any description on sale suitable for bakers' use.

The quantity of INDIAN CORN exhibited was extremely small, the demand good, and a further advance on Tuesday's rates was established for middling to fair qualities; really fresh CORN was not to be met with. We quote the best (on sale) 37s.6d.; high mixed, (partially heated) 36s.6d.@36s.; White, 35s.6d. to 37s.; heated and stale, 32s.6d. to 35s. ℔ 480 lbs., being an advance of 1s. to 1s.6d. ℔ 480 lbs.

OATS and OATMEAL in limited retail demand, at our last quotations. The currency for Philadelphia and Baltimore FLOUR was 31s. 6d. to 32s. up to 33s. 6d. for average.

The imports from abroad since this day week consist of 2,316 quarters WHEAT, 1,209 quarters INDIAN CORN, 5,330 barrels and 1,013 sacks FLOUR. Exports in same period 1,678 quarters WHEAT, 8,703 quarters INDIAN CORN, 3,219 barrels and 1,505 sacks of FLOUR.

We quote this day's value of American Cereals: White Wheat 9s. 6d. to 10d. to 10s.; Canadian 9s. to 9s. 6d.; Red 8s. 9d. to 9s. ℔ 70 lbs. Flour, Western Canal and Canadian 29s. 6d. to 30s.; extra 30s. 6d. to 31s.; Philadelphia and Baltimore 31s. 6d., 32s. to 33s. 6d. Indian Corn as above quoted.

COTTON—We have no change to note in our market; buyers and sellers are in the same position. The former cannot purchase cheaper, nor can the latter do more than get our former quotations. The sales of the week only reach 35,510 bales, of which the trade took 30,000.

LARD—The arrivals have exceeded the present demand; 200 tons sold at 53s., and 100 tons at 52s. 6d. ℔ cwt. The stock does not diminish.

QUERCITRON BARK—There is scarcely any stock here, but the demand for some months back has been of the most trifling description.

RESIN—Common is easier, 4s. 6d. ℔ cwt. was obtained early in the week, but 4s. 3d. is the full value to-day.

TALLOW—Has declined 2s.@3s. ℔ cwt. Buyers have no confidence in present rates. North American sold at 61s. ℔ cwt. A little firmness shown to-day.

BEEF—Is quiet, with but small stocks of good quality. Cattle continue to decline in value in this country.

BACON—A large sale by Auction took place this week, most of it being out of condition; there was a good demand, and prices given were 1s. 6d. a 2s. higher than at the former sale, at which very low prices were taken.

PORK—Some Western sold at 55s. ℔ barrel.

RICHARDSON BROTHERS & CO.

American Stocks.

A fair amount of business has been done, during the week, in American Stocks. D. BELL, SON & Co. quote:

U. S. Sixes, Bonds, 1868	105½@107½
U. S. Sixes, Inscribed Stock, 1867-8	106 @107
Pennsylvania 5 ℔ cents	76 @ 78
Pennsylvania 5's, Bonds, 1877	82 @ 83
Massachusetts 5's, Sterling Bonds, 1868	— @103
Maryland 5's, Sterling Bonds	93 @ 94
Alabama 5's, Sterling Bonds, 1858-6-66	83 @ —
Virginia 6's, Bonds, 1886	91½@ 93
Virginia 5's, Bonds, Sterling, 1888	90 @ 92
Pennsylvania Central Railroad 6's, 1880	90 @ 91
N. Y. & Erie 7's, 1st Mortgage, 1868-9	101 @102
N. Y. & Erie 7's, 3d Mortgage, 1883	75 @ —
N. Y. & Erie 7's, *Convertible*, 1862	82 @ 84

Freights.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 22.—Freights to the United States, this week, have continued without animation, and close dull. Steerage passengers to New-York continue scarce and rates drooping. To New-York: iron, 10s.@20s.; fine goods, 17s. 6d.; salt, 17s. 6d.; coarse goods, 12s.6d.; hardware, 12s. 6d.@15s.; earthenware, 7s.@8s.; steerage passengers, £3@£3 5s.

THE LORING TRAGEDY.

Trial of Robert M. Graham, M. D., for the Murder of Col. Charles Loring.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER.

FRIDAY, Oct. 6.

Before Hon. Judge Mitchell.

Reported Specially for the Daily Times, by Roberts and Warburton.

The Court sat at 10 o'clock, and jurors and counsel being punctually in attendance, the trial was proceeded with.

[*In the report of Officer* JOHNSON'S *testimony*, that part stating that Dr. Graham had told him, when arrested, that "*what he had done was done in self-defence*" was inadvertently omitted.]

Dr. Uhl—Called and cross-examined by Mr. Whiting.

Question—At what time of the day, Doctor, was the *post mortem* examination conducted?

Answer—At 11½ o'clock in the *morning*.

Q.—At the orifice of the wound where the instrument entered the body, what was its appearance? A.—It was a clean wound; the edges were not ragged or torn, presenting somewhat the appearance of an incised wound. It was exactly the shape of the sword which was shown to me at the time.

Q.—If the instrument had been turned in the body, would you have found the evidence of it at the orifice of the wound? A.—I should think it would; I should judge so; it was exactly the size and the shape of the sword.

Q.—From your examination of the wound, was there any evidence from the wound that the sword had been turned at all in the body? A.—There was not; I examined particularly with reference to that.

Q.—If the instrument had been twisted in the body after it had entered, would it not have left evident marks of it? A.—I should think it would; I should judge it would.

Q.—May not the point of the instrument have come in contact with the lung without giving it an incised wound, and have been lacerated, as you have described, by withdrawing the instrument?

Q.—I think that the way the laceration was produced was by withdrawing the instrument.

A Juror—Put that question again.

Q.—May not the point of the instrument have come in contact with the lung, and caused a laceration by withdrawing it? A.—I think the laceration was produced by withdrawing the instrument.

Q.—I understood you that the instrument passed upwards and forwards? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—The instrument may, therefore, have passed in by the application of force in one direction, and it might have been drawn out by the application of force in a little different direction? A.—That is the case; I think that is the case; I think it was introduced in one direction and drawn out in another, in a different one from which it entered, and this produced the laceration.

Q.—You found sufficient in there to account for this laceration? A.—Yes.

Q.—The instrument, you say, passed upwards and forwards, and entered between the ninth and tenth ribs? A.—Yes.

Q.—Will you have the kindness to show us about how low the ninth and tenth ribs are?

(The position of the ribs was pointed out by the witness.)

Q.—That would be twelve inches below the middle of the shoulders? A.—Yes.

Q.—What is the whole number of ribs? A.—There are twelve ribs upon each side.

Q.—Will you then describe about the line upwards that the wound took?

Mr. O'Conor—The angle.

The Witness—About that angle. (Describing it.)

Mr. Whiting—I understand you, doctor, that the point of the instrument reached within four inches of the clavicle? A.—About that.

Q.—That describes the angle of the wound upwards? A.—That describes the angle of the wound upwards.

The Court—Describe what the clavicle is. A.—It is a small bone that goes from the shoulder to the sternum; it is a sort of lever to the arm; it is the first bone above the breast-bone.

Mr. O'Conor—It corresponds in back to the collar-bone in front? A.—It is the back part of the collar-bone; it is united to that and to the breast-bone.

Q.—Repeat that. A.—It is united at one point to the back-bone, and at the other to the sternum or back-bone.

Mr. O'Conor—It corresponds in rear to the bone in front? A.—Yes.

A Juror—Is it a very prominent bone? A.—It is a very prominent bone.

A Juror—Can you feel it distinctly? A.—Yes, by putting your hand upon the bone of the neck.

A Juror—I understand the Doctor to say that the point of the instrument reached about four inches below that bone? A.—Below that line.

Mr. Whiting—Which clavicle did you refer to—the right or left? A.—The left clavicle.

Q.—Now, Doctor, this instrument seems to be bent. Will you state, in your own judgment, how that bend is to be accounted for, supposing it to be the instrument with which the wound was inflicted? A.—I think that the sword, as I have stated before, was introduced perpendicularly—upwards, or nearly so—and then this portion would come in contact with the bone of the chest, and the sword must consequently either bend or break. You could not get it out unless it were *either* bent or broken. Of course a portion of the lungs would be between the bones of the chest and the sword, and that would account for the laceration.

Q.—Drawing it would account not only for the laceration, but also for the bending of the instrument? A.—I think that was the way it was produced.

Q.—What was the size of Col. Loring? A.—He was a large man, full six feet, if not more, although I did not measure his height. Judging from appearances he was a very large and muscular man—a very powerful man.

Q.—About what weight? A.—As near as I can come at it, I think he weighed over 200 lbs. I am not in the habit of seeing persons weighed, and my judgment is not worth much.

Q.—To the best of your judgment he weighed over 200 lbs.? A.—I should judge so.

Q.—He was not a fat man, but bony and muscular? A.—Yes, he was bony and muscular—somewhat fleshy about the abdomen, but not much so for a man of his size.

Q.—About what depth of chest had he? A.—I did not measure it; I should think, however, he must have measured 45 inches round the lower portion of the chest.

Q.—Was the form of the chest round? A.—Large, round, and with a great deal of muscle—a broad chest.

Q.—About what age was he, do you think? A.—I should judge from 40 to 45 years of age.

Q.—From the course of that wound, could it have been inflicted by a man standing in front of him, and one foot or 18 inches off from him? A.—I do not think it could; I do not see how it could have been done—it would have been impossible.

Q.—Could that wound have been inflicted by a person standing from one foot to 18 inches in front from the deceased? A.—I do not think it could; I do not see how it could have been done.

Q.—Your answer before was that it was impossible? A.—I do not think that wound could have been produced in that place at a distance of 18 inches from the body.

Q.—If the parties stood in front of each other when the wound was inflicted, how close must they have been together? A.—They must have been very close together—right against one another—close together as they could be; he would have to reach his arm round to produce the stab, and he could not do it if he were not in contact.

Q.—Such a wound could be inflicted by a person in such close contact? A.—Yes, I think so.

Q.—Would it be scarcely in the range of possibility for a man to inflict such a wound, standing up from behind?

Mr. Shepard—That is a question which, of course, every man in this Court-room can judge as well of as the Doctor. It is a mere mechanical and not a medical question.

Mr. O'Conor thought the question might be waived, as all could judge of its impossibility, and none were likely to disagree about it.

Reexamined by Mr. Shepard—Q.—Now, Doctor, I want to ask you whether this instrument could have been worked in that way (twisting his hand) without enlarging the orifice of the wound? A.—I do not think it could have been done without producing some marks on the external wound that would have been shown.

Q.—You do not think it could? A.—I do not think it could; I would state that when I came to make this examination I had heard that the sword had been turned in the body, and I was particular on that point.

Q.—I want to ask you how you account for a force being applied sufficiently strong to bend this instrument in this way without leaving any mark on the orifice of the wound? A.—I account for that very readily, because, the sword would be pressed up against the lower portion of the ninth rib, and the long portion of the sword would be brought in contact with the front of the chest; it might be bent in that way more easily than in any other, and without a great deal of force.

Q.—What part of the front of the chest was this instrument brought in contact with, as you judge, from the form of the wound? A.—The lungs fill nearly the whole cavity of this side of the chest, and it was brought in contact with the front of the lungs and the bony portion of the chest—the lungs intervening.

Q.—Did the instrument, so far as you have discovered from the *post mortem* examination, strike any bone? A.—No, I did not discover that it struck any bone.

Q.—If it had struck a bone, in your opinion, would the point have been blunted? A.—That would depend altogether on the force with which it was done.

Q.—I think you said the lungs were spongy? A.—Spongy in texture.

Q.—How much force would it require, with an instrument of this kind, to lacerate the lungs as the lungs of Col. Loring were lacerated? A.—It would require considerable force—a considerable amount. I cannot arrive at the precise amount it would require.

Q.—Do you think if while this instrument was in the body of Col. Loring, if it had been drawn up in that way, (jerking up his hand,) it would have produced such a laceration as you found? A.—I think it would—just such a laceration.

Q.—How far was the point of the instrument, as indicated by the point upon the section to the right and left, from the perpendicular line drawn through the wound? (referring to a diagram)—how far to the right or left did the blade pass? A.—It passed nearly upwards; if anything, a little to the right, but not much.

Q.—I understand upon this drawing you have made, you have given us the direction of the instrument on the section of a man, through the back and breast bone. Is that so? A.—That is what I intended.

Q.—Now I want the direction of the wound upon a *section made the other way—straight down.*

The witness drew the direction of the wound as *required, stating that the laceration must have been* three or four inches from the spinal column; the laceration was not very much below.

Q.—Now Doctor, in your judgment how was that instrument held? A.—If you will hand me the instrument I will tell you about that perhaps. (The sword was handed to the Doctor.) This part was up, (describing it.)

Q.—Was there anything in the wound which indicated to you the way in which Dr. Graham held the instrument in his hand? A.—I cannot say that; there was nothing in the wound to lead me to judge in regard to that.

Q.—If the instrument had been held in that way, do you mean to say that a person at a distance of twelve or eighteen inches from another, and standing by his side, a little facing him, could not have inflicted that wound? A.—I do not think he could; I do not think so.

Q.—Now, suppose the Doctor was somewhat shorter than Col. Loring, could he not more easily inflict the wound in that way (illustrating by standing a foot from witness, in a side direction, half facing him, and holding the sword to his back, pointing it upwards)? A.—If he were shorter, and stooping, he could more easily have inflicted the wound than if he were of the same size, standing up.

Q.—Then, if the parties had stood facing each other, and quartering, you think the matter might have been done by the instrument held as said? A.—I say as I said before; I do not think, considering the direction of the wound, that it could have been done at eighteen inches; I think in that case the sword would have been likely to have penetrated the aorta or large vessel, near the spinal column.

Q.—Supposing the parties stood a foot apart? A.—Then the wound could be more easily produced.

Q.—And suppose they had been standing a distance of from six to nine inches? A.—It would be more easily produced.

Q.—I ask you now at the distance of a foot could it be more easily produced? A.—I judge from the direction of the wound; I do not think the wound would have taken that direction; I think it would have taken a different direction inflicted at that distance; that is what I mean to say.

Q.—At a distance of from six to twelve inches? A.—I have just answered twelve inches; this is six.

Q.—Well, six inches? A.—I think at that distance it might probably have been produced.

Q.—How far was the nearest portion of the wound from the left clavicle? A.—It must have been within an inch of it.

Q.—How long is the left clavicle? A.—That would depend in some measure upon the size of the heart.

Q.—In the case of Col. Loring how long was the left clavicle? A.—I cannot state how long it was, for I did not measure it.

Q.—I do not suppose you can state to a line, but I suppose you can very nearly. A.—Between three and four inches long.

Q.—Now, when you say the wound came within an inch of the left clavicle, what portion of the clavicle do you measure from? A.—I mean the left side of the clavicle—the left side of the heart.

Q.—Will you show me, upon my person, where the left side of the clavicle is?

[The learned Counsel subjected himself to the examination of the Doctor.]

Witness—Between the fifth and sixth ribs two and a half inches from the sternum.

Q.—Then the sword came within about an inch? A.—Yes.

Q.—Doctor, supposing that there was evidence of a positive character conflicting with your idea that the wound could not have been inflicted at the distance of eighteen inches, what would be the effect of that evidence to modify your judgment?

Mr. O'Conor—We object to that question.

Mr. Shepard—If it is objected to, I will not put it.

Mr. O'Conor—We object to it.

Mr. Shepard—Then I will withdraw it, for I will put no question to which objection can be taken.

A Juror—Could a person have drawn that instrument out, supposing it went into the line you have described in your *post mortem* examination, as the person was going from the one who made the thrust, stepping off, as it were—stepping from him, or he stepping backward from the person into whom he had thrust the weapon—could he have drawn it out with one jerk, or would it require more than one jerk to do so? A.—It would require more than one jerk; I think he had to jerk the instrument with some force to pull it out.

Q.—Could he have done it with one jerk of the hand? A.—I think not.

Q.—Could he do it with two jerks? A.—Yes; that is the idea I have formed.

Dr. Quackenboss called and sworn. Examined by Mr. Shepard:

Q.—Did you aid in making a *post mortem* examination on the body of Colonel Loring? A.—I did.

Q.—Describe the body. A.—We found a punctured and lacerated wound of the left lung, extending from behind, forward and upward; it was the inferior flap of the left lung which was wounded; the chest was filled with blood, and the wound between the ninth and tenth ribs behind, five inches left of the spinal column, twelve inches by measurement from the top of the shoulder.

Q.—What do you mean by the top of the shoulder? A.—The blade of the shoulder; the heart, arteries, and veins were not injured.

Q.—What was the extent of the laceration? A.—The laceration extended nine inches in one way, and about three in another.

Q.—At what point of the wound was the laceration about three inches in extent—that is, measuring from the orifice to its extreme depth? A.—At the lower point the laceration was less, because there was less lung there.

Q.—What do you mean by the lower point? For the sake of distinctness let me say this: We will call, for the sake of being definite, the orifice of the wound the lower point of the wound, and the end, measuring longways, the upper part of the wound. Now, then, at what point of the wound was the laceration greatest? A.—The lung appeared to have been pierced and cut down; it was at the upper portion of the wound that the lung was penetrated; the instrument first entered the lung above.

Q.—Did the instrument pass quite though the lung? A.—It did; it seemed to have penetrated about 8 or 9 inches.

Q.—How far from the orifice of the wound was the lung where entered? A.—It was immediately close to the orifice.

Q.—The laceration of three inches in extent was in the lower part of the wound? A.—Yes.

Q.—What produced the laceration? A.—That instrument.

Q.—Could the larceration have been produced by a straight puncture and straight withdrawal of the instrument? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—How then did it happen? A.—I cannot answer certainly; it may have happened by Col. Loring turning, or by the party falling.

Q.—Assuming that the party stood still, how might it have happened? A.—By pulling out the instrument in a direct line, instead of upwards; in drawing out the instrument, the point may have produced laceration; the lung is a spongy material, and would tear very differently from other parts of the organization.

Q.—Did the instrument touch any vital part beyond the lung? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—If the instrument had been drawn out straight, and not moved in the wound, either by motion of the party stabbed or of the party stabbing, what in your judgment would have been the probability of recovery of the person stabbed? A.—His chances of recovery would have been much greater.

Cross-examined by Mr. O'Conor.—Q.—How long have you been in practice in this City? A.—Since 1839; I am a native of New-York, and have been brought up to the medical profession.

Q.—Have you had very extensive opportunities of observing cases of stabs and wounds that have been the subject of judicial examination? A.—I have seen a good many examinations; I have been frequently called to testify to injuries.

Q.—If that sword had been turned or twisted in the body of Col. Loring, by the hand of the defendant, would you or not have seen in the orifice some traces of that act? A.—You mean the external orifice at the skin?

Q.—Yes. A.—The external orifice was a smooth and even puncture, no larger than the size of that instrument.

Q.—In your judgment, as a medical man, would that have been the character of the puncture in case the instrument had been turned or twisted, or moved upwards and downwards, or sideways, while it was in the body? A.—I should say, Sir, that very great violence used would have made a different wound externally.

Q.—*Having examined the character of the* wound, externally and internally, and noted the extent and character of the laceration, I would ask you, if the sword was straight when inserted, to what, *in your judgment*, is the present bent condition of it to be imputed?

Mr. Shepard—That is purely a mechanical question, but I have no objection to it, provided the Jury know that they have the same liberty to form an opinion.

A.—I would say that inserting the sword in the body of a man, by the man turning, it might cause the instrument to be bent; but in that case they must have been both muscular men; by the wounded man falling or lagging down, the rib catching the sword, it might be bent; these are likely ways to account for it.

Q.—In the second way named by you, the person holding the sword should continue to hold it firmly? A.—Yes.

Q.—Would not any change in the position of the parties account for the sword being drawn out in a different direction from that in which it was inserted? A.—Most certainly.

Q.—Was the nature of this laceration such as would be produced by a mere turning round of the instrument, or by its being drawn out in a different direction from that in which it was inserted? A.—The latter, I think.

Q.—Could you say whether the force causing the operation was applied upwards or downwards? A.—The laceration was such as to be caused, I think, in the act of drawing out the instrument; I looked particularly at the time, and I think it was caused in withdrawing the instrument.

Q.—In respect to size, weight, and strength, what was the appearance of Col. Loring?

A.—He measured six feet two inches; he was remarkable for fine muscular development; his weight was, I think, at least 230 lbs.; he was not over fat; the muscles of his chest and arms were wonderfully developed; he was not too fat to interfere with his activity, or muscular power.

Witness was shown the course of the wound, as described on paper by Dr. Uhl, and asked if that corresponded with his recollection? A.—The wound was upward and forwards.

Q.—How near a perpendicular? Witness described the direction of the wound to be at an angle, upwards and forwards, of about 45 degrees; The wound inclined slightly towards the chest-bone.

Q.—Have you remarked Dr. Graham's figure? A.—Yes.

Q.—If Dr. Graham had been standing in front of Major Loring at a distance of 12 inches, could he have inflicted that wound? A.—I do not think he could have reached around so large a person as Major Loring at that distance, to have inflicted the wound.

Q.—Taking into consideration the extent and direction of the wound, what would you understand to be the position of the parties at the time? A.—Col. Loring may have been standing with his back directly in front of Dr. Graham; or they may have been standing nearly side by side, very close to each other, say a foot or a foot and a half apart; I cannot place them in any other position.

Q.—Is not the direction of the wound very unlike one that would have been inflicted if Colonel Loring's back were towards Dr. Graham? A.—If Dr. Graham were a step or two below him on the stairs, it would be likely.

Q.—But suppose them on a level? A.—I do not know why the sword should take an upward turn.

Q.—Is there any position likely in which, during a conversation between them, the wound might be given? A.—If Col. Loring were turned a little round.

Q.—How about the upward direction? A.—That I never could account for, as I saw no sign of the blade glancing off the rib.

Q.—Supposing the hands of Col. Loring were over the shoulders of Dr. Graham, and a close scuffle were going on between the parties, how then could the wound have been occasioned? Might it have been occasioned by Dr. Graham's arms being thrown round the body of Col. Loring? A.—It might be so.

Q.—Does not that account for the upward direction of the wound—Dr. Graham being pressed down by Col. Loring? A.—I should say it could easily be accounted for in that manner—Dr. Graham being pressed down, and rising with the instrument.

By a Juror—If there had been no laceration, would there have been a probability of recovery? A.—I should say that his chance of recovery would have been very small. Falling upon his face tended to promote death. If the body had been turned over it would have made no difference in this case. If the orifice had been larger, so as to let out the blood, the chance of recovery would be greater.

By Mr. Shepard—Could the bending of the instrument have been produced by violently drawing it out upwards? A.—Yes, the point of the blade catching on a rib.

By a Juror—Could the weapon have been drawn out in any other way than horizontally, if the deceased turned? A.—If the party staggered or turned suddenly, and the point of the weapon were caught between the ribs, the handle being held firmly by Dr. Graham, it would cause the blade to be bent.

Dr. Randolph sworn: examined by Mr. Shepard—I was present at the examination of the body of Col. Loring; the wound entered between the ninth and tenth ribs from behind, and went in a direction forward and upwards at an angle thus, (illustrating) an angle of about 45 degrees; great motion might be given to the instrument without showing it on the lungs, they being of a spongy nature.

Q.—How near to the breast-bone did the point of the instrument come? A.—The instrument traversed diagonally, within the cavity of the chest, within two or three inches of the breast-bone.

Q.—Was the stab a perpendicular, or at what angle? A.—The stab appeared to be at an angle of about 45 degrees.

Q.—What was the direction of the stab from the orifice, to the right or the left? A.—The stab appeared upwards, towards the collar-bone of the right side.

Q.—Assuming that this instrument was bent in the body, what in your judgment was the mode in which it was bent? A.—I do not think it could have been bent in any other way than by the action of the person inflicting the wound; the hilt of the instrument must have rested on one of the ribs, and he must have got a pry on some bony structure within to bend the instrument in that manner.

By Mr. O'Conor—Did you assist in the examination, or only stand by? A.—I only stood by, and may have assisted in sponging the chest.

[The Court here took a recess for 20 minutes.]

Mrs. Cornelia Loring recalled and examined by the District Attorney.

Q.—Mrs. Loring, after the first ringing of the bell of which you spoke, and your husband had gone to the door, what did your husband say? A.—"Ah, Sir, is it you?" The man said he had been ringing the bell in his room for two hours, and could not get a servant. My husband said "I scarcely think you will get one at so early an hour."

Q.—What then took place? A.—Nothing further occurred then. He went to the watch and found it was precisely ten minutes past five.

Q.—What then did Col. Loring do? A.—He came back to bed.

Q.—What next occurred? A.—After being in bed a few minutes the bell rang violently; my husband went to the door and said, "You will oblige me, Sir, by not ringing the bell so loudly, as my wife is quite sick;" the man replied that he had been ringing his bell two hours and could not get an answer, and that he rang that bell to get a servant; my husband then remarked that that bell called the maid of that hall only; the man said he would have the maid or any one who answered to that bell; my husband remarked that if he wanted to see the maid he had better go into his room and put on his pants, as he was not in a fit condition to see the maid or the man either.

Q.—What next took place? A.—The man said he did not care a d——n for the maid, or any woman in the house; that he would dress as he d——d pleased; the man then remarked that "he would break his head—he would cut out his heart when he did come."

Mr. Shepard here took his position near the witness, which was objected to by Mr. O'Conor. Mr. Shepard said he saw no impropriety in the position, and would retain it.

Q.—What next took place? A.—There was some remark then which I did not hear, and to which my husband answered—"Do not repeat those words, Sir, or I will smash your head;" my husband then closed the door, and came immediately into bed; he had scarcely lain down when the bell rang again.

Q.—How long was it rung? A.—Thirty times; it struck deliberately thirty times; I counted them; my husband then got up, put on his pants, and slipping one arm into his coat, went to the door; when going across the sill of the door he said, "I'll see if I cannot find a servant," and at the same time putting his hand back to me, he said "Go back, child, don't fear."

Q.—What next took place? A.—Going out of the door he walked down the hall; looking out, I saw a man near the bell, with no clothes but his shirt on; my husband went down the hall in the direction of Broadway; the man in his shirt went down the hall in the direction of Mercer-street; he had not gone more than five or six steps from the bell when I first saw him; when the bell was first rung, it was rung very rapidly for 15 or 20 times.

Q.—Did you hear the man in his shirt say anything as he went down the hall toward Mercer-street? A.—He said, "he'd be d——d if ——;" I heard nothing more of the sentence.

Q.—Had Major Loring any weapons? A.—None with him; in his room he had a loaded pistol and two canes; he always walked with a cane; he took no cane out of the room with him that morning; they were not sword-canes.

Q.—What was the height of the man you saw in his shirt? A.—I did not take sufficient notice to say.

Q.—Had Major Loring any neckhandkerchief on that *morning*. A.—*No, Sir, nor any vest; he had slippers* on his feet.

Cross-examined by Mr. O'Conor—Was this loaded pistol a single or double-barrel? A.—It was a Colt's revolver—a six-shooter.

Q.—What was Col. Loring's age? A.—He would be 48 on the 4th of this month; he had resided four years in California; his native place was Wilmington, N. C.

Q.—*Madam, you have stated that the man who had* been ringing the bell said he did not care a d——n for the maid or any woman in the house—he would dress as he d——d pleased; did he say anything more before the observation from your husband? State what that was. A.—A great many oaths and swearing; he then said, "He would smash his head—he would cut his heart out;" that I distinctly heard.

Q.—Give the words as the man used them. A.—"He'd smash his head—he'd cut his heart out."

Q.—Are those the very words the man used? A.—Using oaths with them—"He'd be d——d if he would not smash his head—he'd cut his heart out."

Q.—Did he use the use the word "he" or "I"? A.—He used the word "I."

Q.—Now please to repeat the precise words, in the language he gave them in. A.—"I'll be d——d if I don't smash his head—I'll cut his heart out."

Q.—*Are they the precise words the man used?* A.—They are.

Q.—Madam, were all the barrels of the pistol loaded? A.—Yes; *it was lying in the pistol case, on the bureau.*

A Juror wished to know what the threats alluded to.

Mr. O'Conor said that would be a question for them to decide. The witness could only give evidence as to the language used.

Mr. Shepard—Q.—Do you know where Col. Loring got that pistol. A.—Yes; he got it in California, from *a cousin of mine; he had been in town from California* only three days.

Mr. O'Conor said that it was agreed to by the District Attorney that the testimony of Mrs. Loring before the Coroner should be read to the Jury, to save lengthening the examination now.

The District Attorney said that the case for the prosecution here closed.

Mr. O'Conor said it was always usual in cases like the present—and it was proper—that the public prosecutor should produce all the witnesses who were present at the transaction, and whose names were on the indictment. In his opening, he had stated some remarks made by Col. Loring to a person below stairs, a few minutes before his death, threatening the accused. Having alluded to this in his opening, it was his duty to produce the witness. It would, he thought, be like a high misdemeanor for the District Attorney to make any statement in his opening which he did not produce a witness to prove.

Mr. Shepard replied that, in old times, when the prisoner was not allowed counsel, there was a rule obliging the public prosecutor to produce all witnesses. But then the public prosecutor was supposed to be counsel for the defence also. Now the prisoner was represented by able counsel, who conducted his case, and it was in their power to produce any witnesses whose evidence they considered would be favorable to the prisoner.

Mr. O'Conor cited some recent decisions in the *Nisi Prius* Courts of England, where the rule required the public prosecutor to produce all witnesses whose names were on the back of the indictment.

Mr. Shepard said, that undoubtedly the English rule obliged the District Attorney to produce all witnesses entered on the back of the indictment, but such was not the American law, and the matter was one within his discretion. He could not be called upon to produce witnesses whom he considered mistaken.

His Honor reserved his decision on the question until morning.

The District Attorney (seeing Mr. Wilson, book-keeper at the St. Nicholas, in Court,) said that he had no objection to put him upon the stand, but his objection would remain against bringing forward John Conahan.

Wm. B. Wilson, sworn: Examined by Mr. Shepard—On the 2d of August last I was book-keeper at the St. Nicholas Hotel; I saw Dr. Graham on that morning, about 5½ o'clock; he was coming down the main staircase from the first landing; he had a sword-cane in his hand, (identified the one produced); he had only the blade in his hand; he stepped aside from the foot of the stairs a step or two, and threw the sword into a closet at the right; I had heard a noise previously; when I heard the noise I was at the book-keeper's desk, inside of a counter in the office; when I met Dr. Graham, I was about ascending the stairs; upon meeting the Doctor I asked what had occurred—what was the matter; he replied, he did not know.

Q.—Did he say anything else. A.—He said he had been struck or knocked down (I don't recollect the exact words, but I think they were "knocked down") by a man, and he had stabbed him, he believed.

Q.—What happened then? A.—He threw the cane into the pantry, which is about eight feet from the stairs; he then took my arm and walked along the passage towards Mercer-street, towards the bar-room; I said to him, "Doctor, you should never drink." He said, "I am not drunk; but for that d——d bell this would have never occurred;" he then went into one of the water-closets and remained there for a few moments; he then came out, and we went together to the bar-room and drank some ice-water or Congress-water, or both; he then said he wanted to see his wife, and wanted to go up stairs for the purpose; this I thought imprudent, under the circumstances, and objected to; he then asked me to see his wife, tell her of the difficulty and send for Randall Hunt, as he wanted to see him before he left the hotel; I then left him in charge of a police officer, and went up stairs and saw his wife.

Q.—What further did Dr. Graham do? A.—I had no further conversation with him, and did not see him after he left the hotel until I saw him in Court.

Q.—Do you know anything about the bell in the corridor opposite room No. 257? A.—I did not then, Sir.

Cross-examined by Mr. Whiting—Dr. Graham and his wife had arrived at the hotel the day previous; Col. Loring and his wife had arrived about a week or ten days previous; had not known Col. Loring before he came to the hotel; I had seen Col. Loring that morning before I saw Dr. Graham; about three minutes before; he came to my desk at the outside of the counter; after he left me he went up the stairs.

Q.—As he left you, or about the time, did he make any threat against any one, and if so, what was it?

Mr. Shepard objected to the question as leading.

Question allowed.

A.—He said that if I, or we, did not take Dr. Graham away, or the person we spoke of, he would shoot him dead at his door.

Q.—In what tone of voice was that said? A.—He was excited and angry, and spoke in a boisterous voice.

Q.—Was his voice naturally loud? A.—His voice was full toned.

Q.—Was there any swearing in connection with the threat? A.—He said he'd be d——d if he would not shoot him at the door.

Q.—When he left you, did he go away rapidly? A.—That I cannot say.

Mr. Shepard—State all the conversation between you and Col. Loring. A.—When he came down first, he asked who it was that was ringing or banging at a bell before his door; I then asked him what was the number of his room, or where he was situated; and, reflecting a moment, I came to the conclusion that it must be Dr. Graham; I then stated that I knew the gentleman—and knew him to be a gentleman—and endeavored to excuse him, adding that I would go up and see him, and remove the difficulty; he then replied, "Well, Sir, you must take him away or I'll shoot him dead at the door—I'll be d——d if I don't;" he then left me.

Q.—How soon after did you hear the noise? A.—About half a minute.

Q.—How far is the book-keeper's room from the staircase? A.—About 45 feet from the foot of the stairs.

Q.—Do you think the conversation you mentioned could have been heard by a person walking in the hall above? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—But, standing at the head of the stairs, on the second floor, could it be heard? A.—I heard the noise of the quarrel above at that distance, when below, but could not say if any one above could have heard our conversation; a person at the head of the stairs would have likely heard it, but could not say if he could distinguish the words.

To a Juror—The Major spoke in a tone much louder than ordinary conversation; he was facing me, in the act of turning away, his right side towards the stairs.

To Mr. Whiting—(Looking at the diagram)—The distance of the place from where Col. Loring stood to the foot of the stairs must have been more than thirty-six feet; I have paced it, and it is fourteen or fifteen paces; the pitcher room indicated on the diagram is that where Dr. Graham threw the sword-cane; I was with him at the time, and saw him throw it in; I could at the time have put my hand on his shoulder.

Q.—Did he go into the room and kick anything over it? A.—Not that I saw.

Q.—Could he do it without your seeing it? A.—I should think not; there was no attempt at concealment.

Q.—What was the rubbish there? A.—It was the sweepings of the hall which is left there in the morning.

Mr. Shepard—Did you notice any motion of his foot after throwing it in there? A.—I did not, Sir.

To Mr. Whiting—It was after I had addressed him the first question, and after he had answered it, that Dr. Graham threw the cane in; it was after he told me that the man had knocked him down, and that he had stabbed him.

THE DEFENCE.

Mr. A. O. HALL opened the case for the defence, as follows:

MR. FOREMAN AND GENTLEMEN OF THE JURY: The responsibility of appearing in a capital case of this kind, whether for the prosecution or the defence, is a duty neither to be courted nor to be shunned. I say neither for the prosecution nor for the defence. We are here in the investigation of truth—the illustration and not the elimination of truth. One spirit actuates both the prosecution (as we feel here to-day it does) and the defence, and that feeling is in the words I have just used—the illustration of truth, and not its elimination. In that spirit we are bound to concede that the prosecution have so far conducted their case and unfolded their theory; and you, gentlemen of the jury, need not be assured, as you must have already seen it indicated by the progress of the evidence in this case, that the same course of duty and the same feeling has actuated the counsel for the defence. I myself, being a very humble party in this investigation, gentlemen, have felt very much the responsibility, slight as mine may be. The responsibility of any counsel is great, and how much greater that of yours, to which I may come presently to advert; and the very discussion which we have just had this afternoon, in regard to the practice of prosecution or of defence, in regard to certain matters affecting the life or death of those who are arraigned in Court, suggests to my mind a glancing back to the history of cases of this kind, whether capital or otherwise, not many years ago; for it is not many years ago when a prisoner stood in Court without counsel, and more than that, he could not have his counsel; while, at the same time, the crown (as it was called in those days,) was represented by the most eloquent advocates in the world. The crown had every opportunity afforded itself of preparation—it had every incentive toward prosecution. In these days, thank God! it is not so. Now, no prosecution becomes a persecution. There was a time when there could have arisen no dispute whether the defence were entitled to have the names of the witnesses given to them, or when the names of the witnesses were given to them, which they should be called, because there was a positive prohibition; and the defendant came into Court very often upon the day succeeding the crime for which he was arraigned, and was studiously kept in ignorance of the witnesses, however important they might be, until they came upon the stand. Time went on, and, with other things, so in that. Time ameliorated the hard rules of society and justice, and the prisoner was allowed to know, a certain time before his trial, the names of the witnesses who would be called *against him, and he was allowed to have counsel to* stand beside and advise him, but not to open his mouth against the eloquence of the District-Attorney or of the Attorney-General for the Crown, as he was called in those days. The prisoner might say what he pleased. Time went on, and the rule was still more ameliorated, and by the side of the prisoner counsel might stand and argue the questions of law which might be presented in the case, but he could not sum up the facts and present them to the Jury. Finally, however, as it is now, the counsel took the place of the client in every respect. He was allowed to enter into the feelings of the client, as an honorable man might. He was, in every respect, the mouth-piece of his client. It was his duty to stand in the place of his client, as an honorable man might, and speak for his client.

In that spirit, gentlemen, I have come before you to-day. It is a pleasure, I have no doubt, for Dr. Graham, so far as I am concerned, to know that the heart of his friend prompts, to-day, and at all times, to utterance that which the head of the advocate may have conceived. For very agitating thoughts have passed through my mind's eye during the time I have stood here in the progress of this cause, and I should depart from the record if I allowed myself to recur to the thoughts which those agitations have made. Shall I go back to the time when I knew Robert M. Graham, not as now, an alleged malefactor, but as you have heard from one of the witnesses for the prosecution to-day—a gentleman *in every respect*? As I stand here to-day, I remember him as a man of high chivalrous bearing—the resident of a distant State; and he thinks with me at this time of that far distant home. And I trust, gentlemen, that, so far as the justice of this cause will allow you, you will do well to think of his position; for, as upon the one hand the Jury are rightfully to be appealed to, by the sympathy which has been exhibited, (and most natural and creditable they were to every instinct of the human heart,) so you will remember that the living—that the *living*, gentlemen—have those same instincts of affection to remember and to preserve. *And as I look forward to that distant city*, I know far beyond the confines of this Court-room, and those who are within hearing of my humble voice, that there are not only hundreds but thousands watching day by day the deliberation of this case—watching day by day the unfolding of evidence that comes from the learned prosecutor—watching the path the defence will take in the case—and they will watch your deliberations with the same anxiety. Perhaps it is wrong I should refer to these things. Perhaps it was rather a part of prudence that I should not allude to them. But, gentlemen, we are not only judges, we are not only counsel; we are not only jurors—we are men. We have not only brains and mind to hear and sift evidence, but we have hearts to feel, and the heart and the head should always go together when they can. I remember some particularly, among these, the watchers of these deliberations, and I might, if I chose, individualize them, but I will not trust myself to that; and I could not help thinking when that stricken widow upon the stand—(with her, as you all saw, we sympathised deeply, at the same time that we gave our respect and attention to the living,)—when she went upon that stand in weeds of woe and told her story, what she could tell of the events of that morning, which are of graver importance to be determined hereafter, I could not help remembering that there was one who sat behind me and shared in all the feelings that she could have, but whose mouth, by the inexorable rules of law, was closed. We do not complain of the rule of law—we do not arraign the rule of law. We bow to and respect the law. We know that it has hardships, and one of these hardships certainly is that perhaps the only mouth in the world that could unravel the direful mystery of that morning, and could give to you the key to this whole transaction, by that irreconcilable rule of law is closed, so far as this case is concerned, for ever. As counsel in this case, as the evidence progresses word by word through the mouths of the witnesses, I cannot describe, although I may feel, the anxiety of removing from the mind by myself or the counsel associated with me, the clouds of prejudice which settled upon this case, and which had shadowed many of the Jurors who had come up here to be sworn, and whom we were compelled against our own feelings to turn away. But those clouds which have shadowed so much prejudice have passed away. The sunshine is breaking—that sunshine which it is to be hoped will deepen as this case now proceeds—will deepen (if I may be allowed the expression) in brilliancy, until my client, represented here to-day, underneath that sunshine shall walk forth to the brighter sunshine of liberty, under your favor and your justice.

Oh! the privilege of cross-examination! I never have respected it so much as within the last three or four days. In yonder hotel this direful tragedy—this calamity, which my client to-day regrets as much as any man, and would give his heart's best blood if he could bring that man back to life who in that moment of misadventure lost it; and as I remember that Coroner's Inquest—the witnesses, honest, no doubt, but excited—(and there is the danger in all immediate investigations upon calamities of this kind, bringing to mind the strong points of the affair against the accused, while those in his favor are not allowed to appear)—as I saw those matters of prejudice—as we all saw them rolling away—it increased my respect for the right of cross-examination. And as you are sworn in that box, before that anxiety was removed, you might, perhaps, have shared in it. As each juror rose in his place, and the prisoner rose in his place, and the words were spoken through the lips of the Clerk, "Juror, look upon the prisoner—prisoner, look upon the Juror," and the oath was administered, more than one of us thought of the olden time when the Crier came in with his prayer—which may yet be breathed in secret, and should be breathed in secret in every investigation of this kind—as he, too, looked upon the prisoner, "God send you a safe deliverance!"

The duty of opening a case, gentlemen, is one of the most difficult that can be assigned to counsel. There is so much to avoid in encroaching upon the time of the Jury and upon the time of the Court. It is rather the preface to the volume of the testimony which may be taken, as the summing up may possibly be a criticism. As a preface it should be terse. It should be terse, and should be to the point. Therefore, I now desire to bring to your minds, as we proceed with this case, the circumstances under which we stand—the circumstances under which we are to proceed, and to shadow forth to you, gentlemen, to skeletonize, so to speak, the evidence which shall be fully given and developed to you hereafter by more competent and skillful hands than mine; and I am doubly reminded of the delicacy of the opening of the case, when I refer to the opening of the learned District Attorney, and find so much in it different from the evidence. It is so easy, with the kindest motives in the world—it is so easy with the kindest amount of human charity (which does, I know, belong to my friend upon the other side)—to color this matter. Yet while upon the one hand we claim that it does in the eye of the law bear against the prosecution, we do not propose to over color the testimony for the defence. It is ten times worse, for it would bear against the prisoner. I might, if I chose, allude to several matters in the learned District Attorney's opening which have been wholly contradicted by the testimony as developed, or by our cross-examination. That, however, belongs to another part of the case, and I only mention it as an illustration of the position of the delicate task of opening a cause. Hereafter we are to go over in detail the evidence which has been presented by the prosecution down to this time, and we are to associate it with the evidence for the defence. We are to follow Major Loring that morning. We are to follow him as he went through the hall in search of a servant, met one on the way, speaking to him, going to the office, and having a conversation with the book-keeper, with his proceeding up the stairs; that altercation with another, of some kind, which it will be for us hereafter to determine the character of. There, in a very brief space of time, coupled with other circumstances, the life of one man, unknown to the other, was taken. We are to follow the witnesses, one by one, in their agitation, as they saw that matter, and their remembrances thereafter of that circumstance, and of the effect which that agitation had upon their after remembrance. The character of it we are hereafter to determine ourselves.

Mr. Hall continued to say that they would show how greatly the District Attorney had mistaken the real circumstances of the case in his opening, when he had spoken of the accused as following the path of the deceased, "with the instrument of death in his hand." That cane was the daily, hourly companion of Dr. Graham. It was as a part of his dress, which he never went without; and on leaving his room that morning, he took it in his hand by the same natural impulse that he took his hat. True, it was an instrument of death; but, under the mysterious providence of God, anything might become at some time an instrument of death. They would be able to show—what had not yet been shown—the beginning of the quarrel at the head of the stairs. They would show that Col. Loring had struck the accused; and they should judge what the effect of that blow would be upon the hot and thirsty brain of the accused, just coming from his bed, and under the excitement of travel. The blow, he might say, was that of a giant, given upon a vital part, and staggered the accused. They would judge of its effect upon his brain. He called upon the Jury to scrutinize the evidence closely. It was truth they were after; for his client dreaded the breath of suspicion more than any consequences of the verdict.

John Conahan called and sworn by the defence, examined by Mr. Whiting:

Q.—What was your business, and where were you engaged on the 2d of August last? A.—In the St. Nicholas Hotel, Rotunda-man, attending the bells.

Q.—After the occurrence between Dr. Graham and Colonel Loring, were you examined before the Coroner? A.—Yes, Sir, I was subpoenaed before the Grand Jury, and gave my testimony before them.

Q.—Did you see any part of the affray between Dr. Graham and Col. Loring. A.—I did. I stood on the stairs, about 6 or 7 steps above the floor on which they were standing; I was on my way to answer a bell on the Spring-street side of the house, and when I got up to the first floor, I saw Dr. Graham and Col. Loring standing at the head of the stairs; I passed within about a foot of them; they were talking angry; as I passed I looked into their faces; Dr. Graham looked at me; I walked fast up 6 or 7 steps of the next stairs, when Dr. Graham called Col. Loring a "liar;" at the same moment Col. Loring struck him on the side of the head, and Dr. Graham came near losing his balance; at the time Dr. Graham had his left hand up at his breast as if buttoning up his coat; he had the cane in his right hand; Dr. Graham tried to draw his cane, when Col. Loring caught his hands with one of his, and his right hand caught the cane; they had a struggle for the cane for about a second or so, the sheath fell from Col. Loring's right hand, and they parted about two feet; Dr. Graham caught Col. Loring with his hand, and instantly I heard Col. Loring let a scream; Dr. Graham let go of him, and he turned round and fell; Dr. Graham went forward and looked at him, and then walked down stairs slowly; I went over and lifted the sheath off the mat; I then looked at Col. Loring, and saw blood coming from under his left shoulder.

Q.—While they were struggling for the mastery of the cane, where were Col. Loring's hands? A.—He had his left hand between the Doctor's two, and his right hand on the sheath of the cane.

Q.—How soon after did the sheath come off? A.—In a second or two; it came off in Col. Loring's hands; when the sheath fell Dr. Graham stepped back about two feet, and then closed on him; it was done so quick I could not say where Col. Loring then put his hands; the blow given by Col. Loring was with his open hand; Dr. Graham on getting it stepped a couple of steps towards the mirror; it was the force of the blow knocked him there; I did not see Col. Loring's hands over Dr. Graham's shoulders; I was a good deal alarmed; I stopped on the stairs to see how the quarrel would come out; I picked up the sheath after Col. Loring fell; could not say how near it was to where Col. Loring fell; I gave it to one of the policemen.

Q.—Did you see Dr. Graham lift up the stick between him and Col. Loring? A.—Yes, across his chest, not so high as his face; he had hold of it with his two hands, and Col. Loring had hold of it with one hand when they were struggling for the cane.

Mr. Shepard—I understood you to say Dr. Graham made an effort to draw the cane; in what manner was that? A.—When I passed them, Dr. Graham had the cane in his right hand; when I looked from the stairs he had it in both hands; when Col. Loring struck him he caught the cane in the centre with his left hand, and held the handle with his right; Col. Loring caught the centre of the cane with his right hand.

Q.—Which side of the stairs did you take in going up? A.—The side east, towards Broadway; Col. Loring stood on the mat, nearest the wall towards Broadway; the cane fell from Col. Loring's hand about as soon as he caught hold of it; Dr. Graham then went back about two feet, and instantly closed on him again.

Q.—*Did you see anything in Dr. Graham's hand* when he closed on Col. Loring? A.—I could not see well, but I thought I did; his left side was towards me; he closed Col. Loring near the left shoulder with his hand.

Q.—What alarmed you? A.—I said I was timid, or excited.

Q.—What frightened you? A.—I was afraid they were going to use deadly weapons; gentlemen are apt to do so when they fall out.

Q.—Where did Col. Loring strike Dr. Graham? A.—On the left cheek; there was not half a foot, as I could see, between them.

Q.—Did Dr. Graham move back his feet when going back, or only one of them?

A.—I could not say; my fright was not so great as to cause me to doubt the accuracy of anything I have stated; I am sure the blow was given; Col. Loring struck Dr. Graham instantly when Dr. Graham called him a liar.

To a Juror.—They both talked loud, but I could not distinguish what they said; I heard nothing about "my wife," or "a lady;" I was on the sixth or seventh step of the stairs as you go from the second to the third floor; I stood on the east side of the staircase; I had hold of the east railing, looking down.

To a Juror—The blow given by Col. Loring was strong enough to make him go back two or three feet, and Dr. Graham came near losing his balance. When Dr. Graham closed in with Col. Loring they were standing face to face. When they wrestled they went back towards the mirror. They stood fronting each other.

The Court then adjourned to 11 o'clock this morning.

NEW VERSION BAPTISTS.

American Bible Union.

SECOND AND LAST DAY.

The Anniversary proceedings of the Bible Union were continued yesterday at Dr. CONE'S Church, and were opened with prayer by Rev. Mr. NEWELL, of Illinois. The Reports of Committees were then read.

SPANISH SCRIPTURES.

The report on the Spanish Scriptures was read by Rev. Dr. ARMITAGE. It called attention to the statements in the Annual Report. This first effort of any Bible Society to give a faithful version of the Word of God in this sonorous and dignified tongue, is marked with the most forcible evidences of His blessing.

ENGLISH SCRIPTURES.

The report was read by Rev. Mr. MORGAN. When the enterprise of revising the English Scriptures was commenced, few realized its practice and importance. The prejudices which have prevailed are beginning to give way.

SIAMESE SCRIPTURES.

Report read by Rev. Mr. REMINGTON. The Siamese have an excellent translation of the Bible in their own vernacular, corresponding with that of the Bible Union.

The report recommended the appropriation of $1,000 to aid the Siam Mission, in its efforts in spreading the Gospel.

GERMAN SCRIPTURES.

An excellent revised translation of the Scriptures in the German language is completed by Rev. J. G. ONCKEN in Germany; 12,000 copies are already printed, several copies of which are ordered for circulation among the Germans in this country. A report on Obituaries was read by Rev. Mr. CHALLEN.

All the reports were accepted and ordered to be printed.

The meeting was now addressed by Rev. Mr. YOUNG, of Baltimore. He said that to give faithful versions of God's truth in all languages was a great work. Their efforts were at first met with a cry of indignation and scorn, but they had mastered the questions, planted their standard in truth and right, and did not sink in the mire. Friends are multiplying and clamors are waxing fainter. The issue between them and their opposers is the same as was that between TYNDAL and the Romanists. Much learning is requisite to translate so ancient a book as the Bible, but no one would say that our scholars now are inferior to those who lived in the days of King JAMES, and if that King had a right to revise the version used in his day, have we not the same right to improve upon his model? If the multiplication of commentators and expositors be not an evil, but a benefit, why is it not a greater benefit to bring together the results of their labors and put the work in the hands of all the people.

In languages, new thoughts are continually coming in; shades of thought are copied and preserved in new forms of speech, and old terms are abandoned like reprobate coin. We have now two forms of speech—a sacred dialect, and the language of common life. This is wrong, and the result is, that though free and easy in our conversation on worldly things, we are stiff and formal on sacred matters; and this repulsiveness of manner fails to win the attention of youth, as it would in a more lovely form. There are mistakes in the present version which mar the effect of God's word and call for correction. Every argument in behalf of good versions for the heathen is a new call for a new version for those at home. An exact and faithful version of God's word will be beneficial to all parties and injurious to none.

A hymn was again sung, and Rev. Mr. REMINGTON addressed the meeting.

The following resolution was now presented by Rev. Dr. ARMITAGE, and adopted:

Whereas, Many of the warm and strong friends of the American Bible Union among the people residing in the great Western Valley cannot well attend an anniversary in New-York City; and whereas, we have never held a meeting of the Union west of the Alleghanies, therefore,

Resolved, That a semi-annual meeting of the American Bible Union be held in the city of Chicago, Ill., in the month of May next, under the direction of the Board, at which all the exercises of an anniversary shall be provided for, excepting those proceedings especially confined by the Constitution to the annual meeting.

The meeting then closed with prayer, when the meeting adjourned to dinner, which had been plentifully provided in the dining-hall by the ladies of the congregation.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The President took the Chair at 2 P. M. The exercises were commenced by singing the 320th hymn, and a prayer by Rev. J. L. SMITH.

The report of the Committee on Italian Scriptures was ordered to be printed.

Rev. J. A. SMITH, of London, England, then addressed the meeting. He related the process of his conviction of the necessity of a revised translation of the Scriptures. He thought there was as much necessity for a correct version in the English as in any other language. He was followed briefly by Rev. Messrs. HUNTLEY and BATES.

A hymn was sung, when Rev. Dr. BURNET addressed the meeting. He said an English version was demanded at the hands of the American Church. We are not Saxon or Anglo-Saxon, but American, and we must have an American version. The American Church should do the work, because America is the divinely chosen theatre of new measures, as well as new men, and it is the congress of all churches, and because here has been the initial in popular education. He said that God demanded a pure version in virtue of his right to be heard, and in the right of Grace. Humanity also demands it—the yearning pit of sorrow should be uncovered by a proper discrimination between *Hades* and *Gehenna*, *Tartarus* and *Paradise*. Romanism demands a corrected version on the score of consistency, and skepticism, a hydra of many heads demands it. Much skepticism would be removed by correcting the errors of a defective translation, and thereby remedying many apparent inconsistencies in the Bible. The Bible itself also demands a revision, so that it shall wear a seemly vestment of pure English, rather than a parti-colored robe that does not fit it. Now it suffers much from friends and foes—on every Lord's day it suffers the Hebrew and Greek torture by most cruel and skillful executioners. Hymn 1,062 was sung at the close of Dr. BURNET'S address, and Rev. Mr. FULTON, of St. Louis, then made a brief and spirited address. He said that the subject of the revision of the Bible was widely spread in the West, and that the interest in and approval of the project was very general.

A resolution was offered, requesting the prayers and sympathies of the friends of the cause, to accompany the labors of Rev. Mr. MCCLAY in Europe.

The resolution called up Rev. Mr. CLAY, of Nova Scotia, who spoke in an interesting manner of the progress of the cause in the British Provinces.

The Committee of arrangements presented the following resolution:

Resolved, That the sincere thanks of this Union are due to our venerable President for his dignified faithfulness in the discharge of his official duties, and to our brethren and sisters and friends who have provided so generously for our entertainment, and above all, to our Heavenly Father for the spirit of love that has pervaded the body, and the sweet harmony that has prevailed during this meeting.

Interesting remarks were made by several gentlemen, when the meeting was closed with prayer by Rev. Mr. WHEAT, of Philadelphia, and the Union adjourned to meet in Chicago, in May next.

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, OCT. 7, 1854.

The Times for the Mails.

The DAILY TIMES (Morning and Evening) is issued every day except Sundays, and sent to subscribers by mail in any part of the country at SIX DOLLARS per annum.

The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES is published on Tuesday and Friday of each week, containing all the reading matter of the Daily, and is sent to subscribers at THREE DOLLARS per annum.

The WEEKLY TIMES contains a selection from the reading matter of the Daily, and is sent to mail subscribers at TWO DOLLARS per annum. Ten copies will be sent for FIFTEEN DOLLARS.

Payment in all cases must be made in advance.

Another Ticket.

The Order of Know-Nothings closed the session of its Grand State Council yesterday. A complete State Ticket was put in nomination, made up as follows:

Governor—DANIEL ULLMANN.
Lieutenant Governor—G. A. S. SCROGGS.
Canal Commissioner—JOSIAH B. WILLIAMS.
State Prison Inspector—JAMES P. SAUNDERS.

The Convention is to be congratulated on the successful close of its labors. Fears were at one time entertained, according to outside rumor—which, of course, is all the authority of which the nature of the case admits—that the Convention would break up in confusion. A large majority of the Delegates, however, having taken their departure, the business was fully completed by those who remained. The ticket was nominated and an address to the subordinate councils was ordered to be prepared. All these proceedings, of course, are to be kept profoundly secret. No one outside the organization will know anything of the arrangement, nor will the names of the candidates to be supported by the Order be allowed to transpire until after they have been counted at the polls. The profound *secrecy* of their operations is considered the main element of their success; and no pains will be spared to preserve it inviolate.

The Foreign News.

The *Canada's* arrival off Sandy Hook at 3 o'clock yesterday, was announced in our Morning Edition; and if her officers had seconded the earnest and expensive efforts of the City Press, we should have published an outline of her news at the same time. We give this morning a full summary of the intelligence, with copious and interesting extracts from our foreign files.

Concerning the *Arctic* we have no information by this arrival, except that she sailed on her regular day with over 200 passengers, whose names will be found in another column. She has probably been disabled at sea, by some accident to her machinery. No fears for her safety are as yet entertained.

Another step in advance has been taken in the Eastern war. A large detachment *of the allied force*, amounting to 75,000 men, has actually been landed in the Crimea, and is expected to proceed to the investment of Sebastopol. The English papers exult over the landing, in which no enemy met even the sight, as loudly as if the Crimea had actually been conquered. Grave doubts are nevertheless expressed in various quarters, that the reduction of Sebastopol will be found impossible *this season*.

A Constantinople correspondent of the London *Times* intimates that negotiations for peace may soon be resumed, and earnestly insists that they shall not be carried on at the Turkish Capital. We see no intimation of a willingness on the part of the Czar to treat on any basis which the allies have deemed acceptable hitherto:—but we have no doubt that strenuous efforts will be made by all the Western powers this Winter to prevent a renewal of the war in the Spring. If they can reduce and hold Sebastopol, they will consider that an excellent position from which peace proposals can be invited.

In Spain the public mind is still disturbed by rumors of attempted and intended revolutions. A Madrid letter in the *Times* asserts that large sums of money are disbursed to foment insurrections there, and that Mr. SOULE is believed to be the disbursing agent. The remarks of our London correspondent on this point, as well as several others, will be found worthy of perusal.

Senator Douglas and his New Organ.

We have heard GRISI, than whom they said there was no greater singer. Our soul is so far satisfied. Thousands of us have looked on a State Fair this week, who never before saw such a gathering of fat cattle, or any sort of a State Fair before. And our visual organs are comforted. We have eaten a cheap pudding, prepared by the great SOYER'S recipe, which shamed the most costly of puddings as they come from the hands of the old culinary professors. Our appetite is sated. But we have another desire, which must be gratified before we consent to say "Now let us die, being satisfied." We want to see Senator DOUGLAS' new organ, the Chicago *Times*. Strange rumors are current of its contents. It is said to give fits to some of the Anti-Nebraska candidates for office, on the ground of a sufficient lack of hostility to the extension of Slavery; that it asserts of the Nebraska-Democratic candidates, that they are all personally opposed to Slavery; that "were the question of its existence or *suppression a question which, under the* Constitution of their country, they had a right to decide, they would cheerfully decide *to set the captives free*."

That no mistake is made here, appears evident, from the fact that the Washington *Union* notes and apologizes for these Abolition sentiments. But we should think they meant no more than do the protestations of Mr. SEYMOUR'S friends, when they preface a statement as to their intentions on Election day with the assurance that they are "as much for temperance as anybody," were it not that it has been openly asserted that there are some 200 "captives," more or less, in North Carolina and Mississippi, whom Senator DOUGLAS is perfectly at liberty to set free at any hour. One of our evening cotemporaries attempts mischievously to arouse the suspicions of the South against the great Original Jacobs of the Nebraska policy, pointing to his organic utterances through the Chicago *Times* for proof. But if this statement of Mr. DOUGLAS' wealth in slave property is truth, and no fiction, there is no sort of danger but that he will prove faithful enough to the South, and faithless as ever to his constituency. His organ, the South may be satisfied, like the boy's whistle in school, "toots itself" without any of his aid. The Cleveland (Ohio) *Leader* gives an exposition of Mr. DOUGLAS' relation to the Slavery question, which we published yesterday, from which it appears that Mr. DOUGLAS is the virtual proprietor of about 200 negroes in the State of Mississippi, who came into his possession through his marriage in North Carolina.

There are, therefore, 200 sound and able-bodied reasons for believing that the Senator is quite safe on the Slavery question, in *spite of the asseverations of any organ to the* contrary. Still we should like to see the *Times* and hear the tunes it grinds out, for *ourselves*. *It is possible that New-York is* not to be permitted to monopolize all the fun at the Fall Elections.

A New Work on the Constitution of the United States.

For some time past, it has been understood, that a distinguished citizen of New-England has been engaged in the elaborate preparation of a work on the Origin, Formation and Adoption of the Constitution of the United States. At the proper period, we shall give our views in full of this important contribution to our permanent literature. As it is nearly ready to appear, the public mind of the country, and especially its philosophic intellect, will soon have an opportunity of forming an estimate of its merits. Meanwhile it may be said, that its publication at this juncture is not only fortunate but highly desirable. None can *doubt*, that a *reliable* book on this subject—one of thorough *historic analysis, lucid argument*, methodical arrangement and *collateral illustrations*—is greatly needed. We have had no special work on this branch of our political science. Historical sketches, essays, reports of debates, and other matters of interest in connection with the Constitution, have been multiplied. But such a volume as is wanted to cover the whole ground and to take its place among the acknowledged authorities of political wisdom, yet remains a desideratum. How far the forthcoming history will meet this demand time only can determine. Every book is an experiment; but we are warranted in believing that the present work, the fruit of ripe scholarship, patient industry and fine abilities, will be heartily welcomed to a position of commanding influence.

The theme itself, appealing to our national intelligence no less than to our national pride, is certainly worthy of the best effort that can be made. It is known that Mr. WEBSTER, for some time before his death, contemplated such an undertaking. Familiar as he was with the structure of the Constitution, and *accustomed to trace the history* of every great principle standing out in its provisions; educated besides in its practical working for forty years; he was eminently fitted both by his prodigious powers and ripe experience to leave his permanent impress on it. But death denied him the opportunity to execute his favorite project. The author of the present work seems to be fully aware of the greatness of the task, and we cannot but think that the reverential spirit in which he has pursued it has gone far towards placing his mind in the most suitable position to appreciate the points that came up for discussion. Of one thing we are sure, and that is, the History has a genuine American heart in it. Our literature needs this just as much as our statesmanship. It is quite as important to the writer as to the actor—to the philosopher in his study as to the general on the battle-field. Our own men, born and reared among the institutions of freedom; to whom the great sentiments of the country are impulses rather than logical ideas, and whose throbbing blood leaps to the sublime inspiration of its future hopes; such men must give life and form to American Philosophy. The valuable histories by GRAHAME and BOTTA, remarkable as they are in many respects, are the productions of foreigners. We have learned much from GUIZOT and DE TOCQUEVILLE. But after all, the field remains to our native intellects. The genius of our own soil must accomplish the work, if it ever rises to the high dignity of profound and enduring literature.

The greatest triumph that our wisdom has ever achieved was the formation and acceptance of the Constitution. It was far easier to throw off the tyranny of Great Britain and to secure our independence, than to unite the diversified interests of the country into one compact and organic whole. Yet it was done. A system was agreed upon and adopted which preserved local rights and State sovereignties, while it combined the different parts into a Federal Republic. It harmonized jarring sectionalisms, and made us one people. Its foresight appears equally in what it took from the States and what it left. Outside of its imperative law, in the open margin it has refused to occupy, it has shown the prudence of self-restraint as strikingly as it has done in asserting its just prerogatives over the general interests of the country. On the one side, it gives citizenship a new and nobler meaning than it ever had before; on the other, it leaves the inherent manhood of its subjects to develop its own peculiar traits in single obedience to the laws *of private conscience and public opinion*. It is on such ground that it stands and challenges our fervent admiration. Whoever remembers the difficulties that beset its origination—the prejudices it had to subdue—the favor it had to create, will not want evidences of its superior sagacity and singular adaptation to the ends proposed. And if such an one will think of what an educative power it has exerted over successive generations—how it has risen in every emergency to a still more exalted position, and demonstrated itself to be equal to any trial—he will not wonder at the calm confidence with which its most intelligent and discriminating friends rest on its principles for the security and sanctity of popular liberty. Whatever life we have has flowed from its truths. Itself a living power, it has breathed vitality into everything. And yet it is unwasted and unspent. Its strength is as fresh and as full as ever, and its spirit abides in the purity of its early anointing.

British Relations with Persia.

We learn from private sources by the *Canada*, that the British Government have determined to extend and consolidate its relations with Persia. The Embassy to Teheran has hitherto been comparatively an unimportant one. Sir JOHN MALCOLM was the last representative of any weight. Sir JOHN M. NEIL and Colonel JUSTIN SHEIL were little more than official non-entities. The new Envoy and Ambassador Extraordinary to Persia is the Hon. C. A. MURRAY, the British Minister to Switzerland, formerly Consul-General at Cairo, and well-known in this country. Mr. MURRAY, who was long attached to the Royal household at Buckingham Palace, is the personal friend of Queen VICTORIA.

Mr. MURRAY was to have left England a fortnight ago, and proceed through Egypt to Aden, where a steamer would await his arrival, and take him up the Persian Gulf. He will travel by way of Berne, (his late residence,) to take away his effects. His successor to the Swiss Cantons has not yet been nominated. His own appointment to Persia had not been officially announced in the London *Gazette* when the *Canada* left Liverpool, but our correspondent assures us that it had been signed by the Queen, as well as his Letter of Credence, and that he had seen both.

There is little doubt that Persia has been inclined, for some time, to aid Turkey against their common enemy and dangerous neighbor, the Czar, and that it is at the particular desire of the Government at Teheran that Great Britain now accredits as Ambassador a gentleman of talent and political experience like Mr. MURRAY.

Mr. Hale's Speech.

If a man invites us to a dinner, we do not dispute his right to treat us to the roast pig off which a party dined at his table yesterday. If a sharp newsboy gets off an old extra with the *Canada's* arrival a month or two ago instead of yesterday, we do not insinuate that the buyer has any right to abuse the boy. Such things are very much matters of taste, and tastes differ considerably. So we doubt if it would be right to blame Mr. HALE for treating the company who paid a quarter and entered the State Fair grounds to hear his speech yesterday, to the same excellent address that he delivered some years ago at the Massachusetts State Agricultural Fair. This has been a very busy season. There have been a great many Conventions held, which this eloquent and effective champion of Liberty and Free Speech had to attend. If a speech is a good one, is it not after all a reprehensible curiosity which insists it shall be new, too? But the public taste may need educating to see it so. Meantime we should have been glad to publish Mr. HALE's remarks; but the advent of newer and more imperative matter renders it impossible.

The Colored Folk.

Our people are as much afraid of colored people as if the color would really rub off and soil passers by. We suspect that some really think their color is like lamp-black or fresh paint from the brush, and that their presence here, though they behave like the best of citizens, is a thing to be grieved over. There should be more Uncle Tobys in our land. His noble sentiment, uttered as he gave to the fly liberty to rove and buzz where he would, "There is room enough in the world for both me and thee," should be taught in the Common Schools and repeated from the press, until it is the common sentiment that there is room enough in America for men of both colors. The colonization of Africa is one of those excellent projects which are well worthy the self-denials of the best of men. But to treat any native American, of whatever color, as if it were his duty to leave his land to help colonize Africa, or any other country, is unjust and oppressive. Efforts have lately been made to induce colored settlers to abandon their homes in the United States and emigrate to Demerara. The inducements held up are, a climate hot enough, and plenty of work in producing the plantain fibre, India rubber, and other articles for which our markets are always eager. But while there are thousands of untilled acres in the oldest States demanding cultivation, and thousands of square miles in the new States and Territories for them to settle in, we do not wonder that these new schemes of colonization are treated like older plans of expatriation. We are negotiating for the annexation of the Sandwich Islands, with their 80,000 colored inhabitants, why need we fret so much to be rid of the few thousand natives whose color scarcely averages a deeper hue?

The Arctic's Passengers.

The following is a list of the passengers which embarked on the *Arctic* at Liverpool,

Mr. Dupasseau and friend, Mr. E. Burch, Mr. F. Henry, Mr. P. Durant, lady and child, T. C. Jones, J. G. Smith, Miss Jane Minton, Miss Smith, Mr. W. B. Brown and lady, Miss Brown, Mr. Babcock and lady, Mr. Babcock, jr., Mr. C. T. Mitchell, Dr. Meyrer, Mr. J. B. Cooke, Mr. A. Bauch, Mr. W. V. Rathbone, Mr. Guinets and family, Mr. Barnes, Mr. W. Day and family, Mr. F. Thompson, Mrs. Stone and family, Mr. Schevitz, Mr. H. Thomas, Mr. J. Lindsay, Miss Munsley, Mr. C. B. Johnson, Mr. E. L. Neckes, Mr. C. Petrie and lady, Mrs. Perrin, Mr. E. Sandford, Mr. B. C. Ward, Mr. Millaudie, Mr. G. P. Pearson, Mr. G. F. Allen and lady, Mr. Brown and family, Mr. S. P. Williams and lady, Mr. Delgrat, Mr. G. C. M'Cracken, Mr. Morris, Mr. North, Mr. A. Benedict and lady, Mr. C. Fabbicotti, Mr. J. B. Hogg, Mr. Duncan and lady, Mrs. Reppe, Mrs. Child and daughter,

Miss Revell, Mr. Robinson, Mr. H. H. Roon, Mr. B. Reed, Mr. S. Springer, Mr. Eggers, Mr. E. Gaynett and family, Mr. Hurst and family, Mr. Bennett and lady, Mr. Hinds and friend, Mr. Wallace, Mr. Waterman, Miss Major, friend and child, Mr. D. Gunness and family, Mr. Major and friend, Miss Brun, Mr. Ravenscroft, Mr. S. M. Woodruff, Mr. W. J. Hennessey, Mr. W. Gilmore, Mr. J. Young, Mr. W. Adams, Mr. Brady, Mr. T. Catchwood, Mr. J. Barrill, Mr. B. Collier, Mr. Woodruff and lady, Mr. Collins, Mr. Hilger and friend, Mr. Hollus, Mr. Niven, Mr. C. St. John, Mr. H. Moore, Mr. W. Perkins, Lady J. Smith, Mr. M'Glyrin, Mr. R. Madison, Mr. E. A. Collier and daughter, Mr. H. Jenkins and lady, Mr. Schmidt, Mr. Waring, Capt. D. Pratt and lady, Mr. D. Stewart, Mrs. Drew, Mr. J. Holbrook, Miss Jones, Miss A. Coats, Mr. J. Muirhead,

Mr. W. Barber, Mr. James Smith, Mr. J. Thompson, Mrs. Bryan, Mr. T. Ladiman, Mr. Pratt, Mr. Sheldon, Mrs. Mary Hodson and infant, Miss Ford, Mr. John Fryer, Mr. Shebourn, Mr. Theodore, Mr. Winterburne, Mr. S. Caimer, Mr. Gunliam, Miss Hayes, Mr. H. Arbuckle, Mr. W. Coop, Mr. Ferguson, Mr. Lenerre and family, Mr. Hillbrown, Mr. E. Gardiner, Miss A. Lewis, Mr. T. Newman, Mr. Douglass, Mr. D. Madder, Mr. Mitchell and friend, Mr. James Smith, Mrs. Bridge and friend, Mr. Bedford and friend, Mr. G. Brown, Mr. Mayor, Mr. Cooke, Mr. H. Christian and friend, Mr. R. T. Grear, Mr. T. Robson, Mr. G. Doods, Mr. Pascoe and four friends, Mr. Webery and friends, Mr. Mayer, Mr. Green and lady, Mr. W. Nicolas, Mr. Puss and friends, Mrs. Edgecombe and child, Mr. Frank, Mr. F. Klune, Mr. Cuimad, Mr. P. Bush and son, Mr. Paterson, Mrs. Craise, Mrs. Benjamin.

NOT BAD.—The following is said to be the motto upon a tombstone in the Western country—"After life's fitful fever and ague he sleeps well."

CITY POLITICS.

Whig Primary Elections.

The Whig Primary Elections for Delegates to the City, Congressional and Assembly Conventions, were held yesterday morning between the hours of 6½ and 8½. The polls were quiet, but considerable opposition existed in the Eleventh, Twelfth, Thirteenth and Fourteenth Wards, and in the Twelfth the votes were not fully canvassed until a late hour in the afternoon. We give below a list of Delegates elected to the Mayoralty Convention, as indicative of the general character of the result:

1—T. Nesbit, R. S. Collins, Henry Smith.
2—A. J. Williamson, John Decher, John Hooper.
3—R. G. Millerd, J. A. Stickney, Th. Outwater.
4—D. McLaughlin, W. H. Adams, G. R. Shultz.
5—A. M. C. Smith, T. Flender, P. W. Nefus.
6—G. W. Williams, O. W. Brennan, D. Murray.
7—W. D. Andrews, E. Merritt, J. D. Westlake.
8—T. B. Ridder, W. F. T. Chapman, Jas. Webb.
9—S. A. Cunningham, W. H. Gedney, F. A. Sniffen.
10—E. W. Osborn, A. W. Barnes, W. L. Miller.
11—F. Deacon, L. C. Styles, M. A. Southworth.
12—J. B. Frink, Chas. Sutton, J. Quackenbush.
13—A. T. Howell, J. H. Briggs, J. H. Petty.
*14—J. Hoope, R. H. Platt, J. McLove.
*16—J. Johnstone, Wm. Lyons, W. W. Kuhn.
15—W. N. Blademan, John P. Howe, Ph'p H. Jonas.
16—J. Delamater, J. Homer, H. Jenkins.
17—M. H. Chase, J. C. Pinckney, E. A. Ware.
18—J. H. Valentine, W. Laimbeer, Jr., J. M. Thompson.
19—H. W. Genet, W. T. Jennings, J. G. Lightbody.
20—D. D. Conover, Thos. Childs, C. H. Tucker.
21—F. L. Harris, J. D. Cooper, C. Warner.
22—J. Ives, Robert Mackey, John Smith.

* Split.

INCIDENTS.

First Ward—No opposition, the ticket receiving 92 votes.

Third Ward—Three tickets were run, but not the least disturbance occurred.

Tenth Ward—Ticket elected by 236 majority.

Eleventh Ward—Two tickets polled. The contest was a close one. The principal ticket was elected by only *ten* majority.

Thirteenth Ward—In the Thirteenth Ward there was a very spirited contest.

Fourteenth Ward—Two tickets and two polls. Each elected.

Twentieth Ward—The election in this Ward passed off very quietly. About 600 votes were polled for the ticket headed D. D. Conover; no opposition.

Twenty-first Ward.—The ticket headed FRANCIS L. HARRIS had a majority of three to one over the W. F. JACKSON ticket. The Judiciary Delegates will go for SIDNEY H. STEWART for City Judge, the County for JOHN J. DOANE for Register, and the Congressional for Alderman WAKEMAN. There was considerable feeling manifested, but no serious breach of the peace occurred. About 990 votes were polled.

Twenty-second Ward—The issue in this Ward turned on Temperance, and the BLACK (Temperance) ticket was elected by 476 votes. There were two other tickets in the field, one headed by J. McCOY, which received 271 votes, and the other by A. NEWELL, which only polled 74. The election here was also comparatively quiet, and no actual disturbance took place.

The tickets elected in the First, Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth and Sixth Wards, are friendly to the nomination of MERWIN R. BREWER for Mayor, and CHRISTIAN W. SCHAFFER, the Secretary of the Whig General Committee, for the office of Commissioner of Streets and Lamps.

There was very little opposition in either of the Wards. "Young America" appeared to have it all their own way.

Young Men's Democratic National Club.

The Young Men's National Club met at the Stuyvesant Institute last night. Mr. JAMES T. BRADY, the President, was in the Chair for the first time since his return from Europe.

The President desired to say to the members of the Club, before they made their nominations, that one of the principal objects, besides that of having the pleasure of taking his associates by the hand, was, in case any member might wish to bring his name forward in competition with the *Presidency, to decline* such an honor. *He* desired to leave the Chair, and enrol himself among the rank and file. He did not intend, nor would it be in *the power of any man or men to make him leave* this station. He belonged, as all were aware, to the Democratic party, and intended to participate as a private citizen hereafter on all topics of interest. The platforms of the two sections of the Democracy were the same—he could see not a particle of difference between them; but the distinction in which the present Administration was held made it clear that FRANKLIN PIERCE was to go down to oblivion. The last campaign, where none of the members of the Club had anything to hope, and in which they participated so devotedly, would be always a high matter of gratification to remember the efforts then made by the Club. He would now return to the members his heartfelt thanks. Alluding to the Nebraska bill and Senator DOUGLAS, he said he would not now allude to a measure, which, during his absence in Europe, had been widely discussed in our country, or to the aspirations of its author—opinions which might not be shared by the members of the Club. In concluding, he expressed the hope that the Club would soon go on prospering, till it would attain the power and position it was entitled to.

Mr. BRADY'S remarks were frequently interrupted by applause, especially that portion relating to the PIERCE Administration.

Notwithstanding his declination, he was unanimously reëlected, which brought him again to his feet, declaring he did not intend to *Bronsonize*, which was now rather fashionable, and had been lately done by Governor Seymour.

Twenty-five Vice-Presidents were then elected, and also Secretaries and Treasurers.

Mr. HENRY H. MORANGE moved the following resolution:

Resolved, That a Committee of three be appointed to take the necessary steps for a Ratification Meeting to respond to the State, City and County nominations.

Adopted, and Messrs. MORANGE, GUNTHER and CLINTON appointed. The Club then adjourned.

Tammany Deserted by Her Children.

The Union Club (Soft-Shell) held a meeting last night at the Chinese Assembly Rooms, and appointed a Committee for a Ratification Meeting—resolving, however, that it shall not be held at Tammany Hall, owing to some disagreement between the Club and the powers that be, in Tammany.

Organization of a Central Seymour Club.

A meeting was held last evening at Tammany Hall, for the purpose of organizing a Central Seymour Club. Ten delegates attended from each Ward where such clubs have already been formed, and the other Wards were fully represented. Capt. RYNDERS was elected President; THOMAS A. GLOVER and EDWARD McCONNELL, Secretaries; and one representative from each Ward, Vice Presidents. Resolutions were adopted upholding the veto of Governor SEYMOUR upon the Maine Liquor Law, as a test of his fearless intrepidity and sterling Democracy; condemning that law as an open violation of the rights of the people, and pronouncing, ironically, Judge BRONSON'S opinion upon the Veto as an undeniable test of his great capacity and sincerity.

In conclusion they resolved, that it behooves all freemen to throw aside party trammels, and battle, side by side, against a common enemy; and that they would call a mass meeting in the Park, of all the Seymour Clubs and Associations at as early a day as practicable.

A Committee was appointed to arrange preliminaries to carry out their object, and the meeting adjourned till Friday next.

Hard-Shell Nominations.

The Hard-Shell County Convention met last evening, at Stuyvesant Institute—Col. W. B. BURNETT in the chair. The following nominations were made:

Register—J. SHERMAN BROWNELL.
Commissioner of Streets and Lamps—GEORGE C. GLAZIER.
Governor of the Almshouse—C. GODFREY GUNTHER.

Some seats in the First, Fourth, Fifteenth, and Twenty-second Wards were contested. The Convention having decided upon the eligibility of the respective parties, those adjudged eligible took their seats.

The Convention adjourned, subject to the call of the Chairman.

☞ Mr. H. J. SICKLES, late Postmaster at Albion, N. Y., has published a statement in relation to his recent arrest for fraud upon his sister-in-law.

Hon. Sam Houston is one of the appointed lecturers for the Anti-Slavery course this Winter at Boston.

Mrs. Mary E. W. Betts, a popular Western poetess, died at Cincinnati, last Sunday.

Nominations.

In the Twenty-first Congressional District, (Chenango, Cortland and Broome Counties,) the (Soft) Democrats have nominated OLIVER C. CROCKER of Broome. The Hards have nominated EDWARD HOPKINS.

In the Twenty-second District, (Madison and Oswego,) SIDNEY T. FAIRCHILD is the Soft candidate for the short term, in the place of GERRIT SMITH, and LEANDER BABCOCK of Oswego for the full term.

In the Twenty-seventh District, (Tompkins, Chemung and Tioga,) J. M. PARKER, of Owego, is the Whig candidate.

In the Twenty-third District, (Jefferson and Lewis,) WM. A. GILBERT, of Adams, is nominated by the Whigs.

In New-Jersey Dr. GEO. R. ROBBINS has been nominated by the Whigs in the Second District. In the Third District the Democrats have nominated D. SAMUEL LILLY.

Dramatic.

METROPOLITAN THEATER.—Mr. E. EDDY takes his first benefit to-night and Miss JULIA DEAN makes her last appearance. There are two popular plays, in both of which Mr. EDDY appears, the "Lady of Lyons" and the "Rag Picker of Paris."

On Monday evening, the young American *debutante*, Miss M. MAKEAH makes her first appearance as *Parthenia* in "Ingomar." She will be assisted by Mr. W. MARSHALL, a tragedian highly appreciated in the Bay State.

Newspaper Changes.

The Buffalo *Commercial Advertiser*, one of the oldest and ablest newspapers in Western New-York, has changed hands. Dr. FOOTE and E. R. JEWETT have sold out, and are succeeded by C. F. S. THOMAS and S. H. and J. H. LATHROP. We presume the *Commercial* will still be indebted largely, as it has been hitherto, for much of its variety and interest, to the facile pen of Mr. T. V. PARMALEE, who has long been its principal editor.

The Wayne County *Democrat*, hitherto a Democratic paper, hoists the Whig State flag and declares its purpose hereafter to support "*real* democracy." It is in charge of G. D. A. BRIDGMAN.

Baptist Missions—Opposition.

A meeting of members of the American Baptist Home Mission Society, opposed to the action of *the Executive Board*, in determining to occupy rooms in the building of the American and Foreign Bible Society, and in favor of an independent location for the Home Mission Society, was held last evening in the First Baptist Church, Broome-street. There was a very full attendance. Rev. Dr. CONE explained the objects of the meeting, and introduced Rev. Mr. KEYS, who read the minutes of a preliminary meeting which was held at the same place on Tuesday last. At that meeting a Committee was appointed to draft resolutions to be presented last evening.

Rev. Dr. ARMITAGE, Chairman of the Committee, then read the resolutions, which were to the effect that the measures resorted to for the removal to Nassau-street involve disrespect and proscription of a large portion of the above Society; that many of these are withholding their funds for the purpose of entering upon a new organization for the prosecution of Home Missions; therefore they cannot countenance the removal of the Board, and entreat the Board to reconsider their action in the matter, and either remain in the present location or procure an independent one; that if the Board do remove to Nassau-street, they see no other alternative than a permanent organization of a Home Mission Board, independent of all partisan influences.

Accident on the Hudson River Railroad.

A fatal accident occurred at Oakhill, on *the 3d inst., on the Hudson River Railroad. The* facts are these: The train left New-York at 12 o'clock, and when near Oakhill the engineer discovering a man upon the track, gave the signal, but no attention was paid to it, and the train passed on, killing the unfortunate man instantly. His name was JESSE MULLEN, a carpenter by trade, residing in Durham County.

DR. LEE'S CONSECRATION.—Rev. HENRY W. LEE, D. D., Rector of St. Luke's Church, Rochester, having been canonically elected Bishop of Iowa, his consecration has been appointed to take place in Rochester, a week from Wednesday. Bishop BROWNELL has appointed Right Rev. Bishop HOPKINS, of Vermont, to preside; Bishops BURGESS and EASTBURN to take part in the solemn act of consecration. Bishops DE LANCY and WHITEHOUSE, and the Bishop of Toronto, are expected to be present and take part in the services.

WOMEN'S TEMPERANCE CONVENTION.—A Temperance Convention will be held on the 10th and 11th of this month, at Oswego, under the auspices of the Women's State Temperance Society.

An English geologist, named G. J. Phillips, now on a tour of mineralogical research, in Berks County, is said to have discovered gold in a vein of quartz, near Reading. The *Gazette*, of the latter place, which has seen several of the specimens, speaks of the gold as remarkably pure.

The *St. Louis Republican* speaks of a negro in that city, who was born and brought up in Ireland, and possesses just about the richest brogue to be found among all the emigrants from the Emerald Isle.

The only daughter of Mr. Donahoe, of the *Pilot*, was received into the order of the Sisters of Mercy, in Providence, on the 27th. The ceremony was witnessed by upwards of two thousand persons of all denominations.

Half the people who burn anthracite coal waste half its heating power. By burning it too fast, a great portion of the heat escapes, and especially by kindling it too rapidly, there is enormous waste.

NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES.

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SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

FRANCE—The Conquest of the Baltic Squadron—Napoleon and the Toothache, &c. By Dick Tinto.
CANADA—The Grand Provincial Exhibition—Passage of the Reciprocity Act.
A WANDERER'S GLEANINGS in the Empire State. By Minnie Myrtle.
CHINA—A Visit to the Porcelain Tower at Nanking.
TURKEY—American Vandalism—Conduct of the British Consul at Jerusalem.
THE REPUBLICANS OF SPAIN—Who they are, and how they are trained.
LONDON—The Objects of the War—Resignation of Mr. Buchanan, &c.

EDITORIALS.

State Politics—The Convention at Auburn—City Politics—Now Set Out a Tree—One more Business Lesson—State Rights—American Workingmen—The Hard Times Mellowing—Governor Seymour's Acceptance—The Rumored Fusion—A Newspaper from Kansas—The Wonders of Womanhood—The Whigs and Slavery—Fearful Mortality—Death of Hon. Presley Ewing—Correctional Discipline in England—The Education of Boys—A Great Escape—Statistics of Health Among Laboring Men.

NEWS, REPORTS, &c.

The New-York State Agricultural Fair.
Opening of the Academy of Music.
Later from all parts of Europe.
Later from Havana.
Interesting from Kansas.
Progress of Mexican Revolution.
Later from Texas.
Opening of Japan.
COMMERCIAL—A fully prepared statement of the Stock, Money and Market transactions of the week, prepared expressly for this paper. Weekly Statement of the Banks of the City of New-York.

THE WEEKLY TIMES is published on Saturdays, at the low price of TWO DOLLARS per annum, in advance. Two copies for $3; *Five copies for $8 will be sent to one address. Single copies may be had at the counter*, in wrappers ready for mailing, at 6¼ cents each.

☞ The postage on this paper to any part of the United States is 26 cents per annum, and within the State of New-York is 13 cents. Published by RAYMOND, HARPER & CO., No. 138 Nassau-st.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

A VOICE FROM THE HOME OF COMFORT AND ECONOMY.—The wearing of durable, healthful and cheap UNDER-GARMENTS AND HOSIERY, is the securing of both comfort and economy. The "voice" says purchase at No. 108 Bowery, where all goods are shown cheerfully, represented fairly, offered at a small advance on the original cost, and submitted to the purchaser's unbiassed opinion. JAMES E. RAY, Importer and Manufacturer of Under-Garments and Hosiery, No. 108 Bowery, near Grand-st.

TO BUYERS OF DRY GOODS.—HAVING DECIDED to put our affairs in liquidation, we are determined to close our large stock of STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS within the ensuing sixty days. We will make great sacrifices to induce purchases of us, as the balance of the stock at the conclusion of the time mentioned WILL BE CLOSED BY AUCTION. MOULTON & PLIMPTON, No. 13 Vesey and No. 6 Barclay-sts., directly rear of Astor House.

WEST END FASHIONABLE HAT AND CAP EMPORIUM.—Gentlemen's, Youths and Children's Fall Fashions for Hats and Caps now ready. A beautiful article. The special attention of ladies is called to our large assortment of Children's Hats and Caps. J. W. KELLOGG, No. 128 Canal-st.

BREVOORT HOUSE, FIFTH-AVENUE, CORNER OF EIGHTH-STREET.—This establishment, conducted exclusively on the European plan, has a restaurant attached for the accommodation of ladies and gentlemen not residing in the Hotel. Dinner and supper will be provided at all times, at short notice, either in private rooms or in the restaurant.

TWENTY YEARS OF OBLIVION HAS NOT BEEN the fate of DESHLER'S New Discovery for Chills and Fever, as it has been of many others' remedies. Its astonishing cures are already causing for it an unexampled demand. For sale by C. H. RING, corner of Broadway and John-st.

LEARY & CO.'S QUARTERLY FOR SEPTEMBER, 1854.—THIS DAY will issue (new and original) styles for Gentlemen's Dress Hats. LEARY & CO., Leaders of Fashion, Astor House, Broadway.

DR. HOOFLAND'S CELEBRATED GERMAN BITTERS.—Prepared by Dr. C. M. JACKSON, at No. 120 Arch-st, Philadelphia—Will effectually cure Liver Complaint, Jaundice, Dyspepsia, Chronic or Nervous Debility, Diseases of the Kidneys, and all diseases arising from a disordered liver or stomach, such as constipation, inward piles, fullness, or blood to the head; acidity of the stomach, nausea, heartburn, disgust for food, fullness or weight in the stomach, sour eructations, sinking or fluttering at the pit of the stomach; swimming of the head, hurried and difficult breathing, fluttering of the heart, choking or suffocating sensations when in a lying posture, dimness of vision, dots or webs before the sight, fever and dull pain in the head, deficiency of perspiration, yellowness of the skin and eyes, pain in the side, back, chest, limbs, &c.; sudden flushes of heat, burning in the flesh, constant imaginings of evil and great depression of spirits. For sale in New-York by A. B. & D. SANDS, No. 100 Fulton-st.; C. H. RING, No. 192 Broadway; HAVILAND, HARRAL & RISLEY, No. 80 Warren-st.; BOYD & PAUL, No. 149 Chambers-st.; C. V. CLICKENER & CO., No. 81 Barclay-st.; OLCOTT, McKESSON & ROBBINS, No. 127 Maiden-lane; Mrs. HAYES, Brooklyn; and by druggists and dealers in medicine everywhere.

SCIENCE NEVER ERRS.—WHERE SCIENCE IS based upon a sound principle, error must abide its fullest test, and will lose itself in the crucible of truth. The correct chemical principle on which BOGLE'S HYPERION FLUID is based, and its corresponding action on the growth of the hair, prove its composition to be established on the most indisputable physiological data. Thousands have cured themselves of baldness by its use—myriads have preserved their hair through employing it, and none have adopted it without profit and pleasure from its effects. Sold by WM. BOGLE, at No. 277 Washington-st., Boston. May be had in New-York of A. B. & D. SANDS, Fulton-st.; CHAS. RING & CO., Broadway; RUSHTON, CLARKE & CO., Broadway; CLICKENER & CO., No. 81 Barclay-st., and Chemists and Perfumers throughout the world.

RICH'S IMPROVED SALAMANDER SAFE, WILDER'S PATENT.—The subscribers respectfully inform the public that they are the only manufacturers of WILDER'S PATENT SALAMANDER SAFE, in this City, (Mr. Herring having reassigned Wilder's patent to Mr. Wilder,) and they assure their customers that not a dollar's worth of property has ever been consumed (in 12 years) in a safe of their make. They are made in the most faithful manner and secured with Jones' World's Fair lock, Hall's improved, with a key not larger than a two shilling piece, Day & Newell's celebrated lock, Yales improved, or any other that may be desired. A large assortment always on hand and for sale by STEARNS & MARVIN, Nos. 144 and 146 Water-st., Successors to Rich & Co.

WINDOW SHADES AND CURTAIN GOODS, SATIN DE LAINES, WORSTED DAMASKS, LACE AND MUSLIN CURTAINS, GILT CORNICES, CORDS AND [illegible]. WINDOW SHADES, are offered by the subscribers at very low prices. The inducements we are now offering are appreciated by all close buyers. KELTY & FERGUSON, No. 289 Broadway and No. 54 Pearl-st.

PIANO-FORTES AND MELODIONS.—TERMS graduated to the times, and made to accommodate every class of buyers. An immense assortment of celebrated Pianos and Melodeons for sale or to rent, at a less price than can be had elsewhere. A large variety of the best second hand Pianos in the market. Prices $20, $30, $50, $75, $100, $115, $125, &c., to $175. Beautiful Piano-fortes which have been rented for a short time, will be sold at great bargains. A large discount made from factory prices for cash. To suit some purchasers, monthly payments taken. Cash paid for second-hand Pianos. HORACE WATERS, No. 333 Broadway.

NEW SILKS, SHAWLS AND DRESS GOODS.—HEARD, CLAPP & CO., No. 301 Grand-st., are still offering great inducements in the above goods. They will open another large auction lot of Plaid and Striped Silks that are still cheaper than any that have yet been offered. Three cases more of those fine Coburgs, only 1s. 6d. per yard, worth 3s.; 60 pieces more of those 5-4 French Ginghams, only 1s.; another lot of Lupin's super French Merinos, very cheap; 200 all-wool Printed Terkeri Shawls, only $2, worth $4.50. We invite all to call and examine our stock, whether wishing to purchase or not. HEARD, CLAPP & CO., No. 301 Grand-st.

RUPTURE.—MARSH'S PATENT, THE ONLY RADICAL CURE TRUSS.—MARSH & CO. have just received the United States Letters Patent for MARSH'S RADICAL CURE TRUSS that took the premium at the late exhibition in the Crystal Palace. It has received the universal *approbation of the medical and surgical profession of the* City, and will cure nine out of ten cases of reducible Hernia. All persons are cautioned against infringing upon this instrument. Open from 7 A. M. until 9 P. M. MARSH & CO., No. 2½ Maiden-lane, New-York.

MELODIONS—WONDERFUL IMPROVEMENT.—The power, brilliancy and richness of tone and elasticity of touch of S. D. & H. W. SMITH'S celebrated Melodeons, place them far in advance of any other make of this class of instruments. They are tuned in the equal temperament, and are admirably adapted to the use of lecture, club or lodge rooms. Sold, wholesale and retail, at prices which defy competition. HORACE WATERS, Sole Agent, No. 333 Broadway.

SHAWLS, SHAWLS.—JUST RECEIVED, 100 RICH French Cashmere Long Shawls, India pattern, red, white, green, black, blue and orange centres, and for sale at $20. Cost to import over $35. Also, Broche Long Shawls from $12 to $30; square do. from $4 to $25; and Bay State and Scotch wool shawls equally cheap. E. H. LEADBEATER, (Late Leadbeater & Lee,) No. 347 Broadway, corner of Leonard-st.

HERRING'S PATENT FIRE-PROOF SAFES.—The subscriber continues to manufacture and sell his Champion Fire and Burglar Proof Safes at the old, established depot, where the largest and most varied assortment of Fire and Burglar Proof Safes, Bank Vault Doors, changeable Powder-Proof Bank and Safe Locks in the world are on hand and for sale by SILAS C. HERRING, Green Block, corners of Water, Pine and Depeyster-sts.

LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S FURS—AT GENIN'S BAZAAR.—The fur season having opened, the attention of ladies is invited to the large and comprehensive assortment of muffs, victorines, cloaks, cuffs, gloves, &c., at the Bazaar, including every species of furs, rare or common, and all made up in the new styles announced in Paris for the coming Winter. GENIN'S Bazaar, No. 214 Broadway, opposite St. Paul's Church.

PRESENTS FOR TARGET EXCURSIONS.—AS this is the season of the year to "teach the young idea how to shoot" at the target, and those who win are to receive prizes, I will call attention to my rich Plated Castors and Cake Baskets, from seven to twenty dollars each. Also to the beautiful tête-à-tête Tea Sets with Trays at twenty-five to forty dollars. For sale at the New Store in the old stand, Nos. 4 and 6 Burling Slip, by LUCIUS HART.

FEVER AND AGUE—CERTAIN CURE.—RUSHTON, CLARK & CO.'S TONIC MIXTURE used for upwards of 25 years with unfailing success. Prepared and sold only by RUSHTON, CLARK & CO., chemists and druggists, No. 165 Broadway, No. 10 Astor House, No. 273 Broadway, and No. 511 Broadway, under the St. Nicholas Hotel.

THE APPAREL OFT PROCLAIMS THE MAN.—INGRAM & NEGUS, Merchant Tailors and Clothiers, No. 64 Chatham-st., call attention to their new and elegant stock of Fall and Winter Clothing of the latest style and importation. Particular attention is paid to the custom department.

THOSE THAT DESIRE A GOOD AND BEAUTIFUL Hat, of the latest and most fashionable style, equal to any $4 hat in the City, and would also like to save a dollar, are respectfully invited to call at the New Hat Company Nos. 146 and 149 Nassau-st., and get one for three dollars only. Fancy hats of all styles, equally low.

THE WORN-OUT VOLUPTUARY WHO OFFERED a reward for a new pleasure, would have found it (however *blasé*) in wearing one of GREEN'S shirts. The fit is so accurate, the style so elegant, the combination of comfort and beauty so complete, that he would incontinently have sent the reward to No. 1 Astor House.

CHEAPNESS AND EXCELLENCE.—ALL BUYERS who desire to obtain good articles at reasonable rates will be pleased by calling at No. 106 Fulton-st., where will be found Clothing of the very best materials and workmanship, made in superior style, at exceedingly low prices. EDWARD T. HACKETT, No. 106 Fulton-st.

FINE FRENCH MERINOES AT 62 CENTS PER YARD.—We will offer our customers this morning one case of fine French Merinoes, at the very low price of 5s. per yard. These goods cost to import, over 90 cents per yard. E. H. LEADBEATER, No. 347 Broadway, Corner Leonard-st.

NOTICE.—OUR STOCK OF FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING, for City trade, is ready, and will be found to contain more new and desirable garments for men and boys' wear than have ever before been offered in this market. D. DEVLIN & CO., Nos. 258, 259 & 260 Broadway.

JUST RECEIVED 1,000 OVERCOATS, $5 EACH.—Frocks, sacks, and talmas, in all colors; also, dress and frock coats, $4, cost originally $16; 3,000 pairs cassimere pants, at $2, cost $6, last year's make. GEO. LEVIE, corner Nassau and Beekman-sts.

GREAT AMERICAN EAGLE!! Great Sacrifice of Rich Carpets!! Great Sale of Ingrain Carpets!! Great Carpet Establishment No. 99 Bowery. HIRAM ANDERSON'S, Sign of Great American Eagle.

CRISTADORO'S LIQUID HAIR DYE.—THE VERY best coloring fluid in the world—the black and brown conferred by it to the hair are Nature's own—perfectly undistinguishable from the natural tints. Sold wholesale and retail at CRISTADORO'S, No. 6 Astor House.

FALL STYLE OF HATS.—THE NEW STYLE JUST issued by HONIWELL is the admiration of young and old. They are just "*the hat of the season*," light, easy and graceful. The quality is equal to five dollar Broadway hats, and are sold for four dollars at No. 11 Park-row.

PLEASANT OCTOBER.—LADIES, IF YOU WISH to look charming and appear on a proper and genteel footing this beautiful month of October, buy your gaiter boots, slippers, ties, and india-rubbers from J. B. MILLER & CO., No. 134 Canal-st.

IRON BEDSTEADS AND FURNITURE OF EVERY variety, manufactured and for sale at No. 9 Canal-st., by the Hoboken Iron Works and Foundry. Plain and ornamental bedsteads from $4 to $60. Hat-racks, chairs, &c. Also, iron railing and all kinds of iron work for buildings.

PARIS BOOTS, SHOES AND GAITERS, JUST RECEIVED from Mr. Ferr, Mons. Millet, and Mons. Boudiere, Rue de Mail, Paris, by EUGENE FERRIS, No. 88 Nassau-st., third house above Maiden-lane. A large supply constantly on hand.

J. H. THOMPSON, FROM PARIS, PHRENOLOGICAL Hair Cutter, is to be found at No. 6 Warren-st., 3 doors from Broadway. He is the only Artist in New-York who thoroughly understands cutting the hair to suit the formation of the head. Call and try his skill.

M. INWRIGHT, PROFESSOR OF MUSIC, RESPECTFULLY informs his pupils and the public, that he will recommence instructions on the Piano-Forte on the 12th inst. All communications addressed to No. 2 Abingdon-place, corner of Greenwich-st., will receive attention.

HAVE YOU BOUGHT YOUR FALL HAT?—IF NOT go to KNOX'S, either at No. 533 Broadway or No. 128 Fulton-st., and examine his specimens. They are beautiful, well made, fashionable and cheap.

GENIN WILL INTRODUCE THIS DAY A NEW and original style of FELT HAT for Young Men. GENIN, No. 214 Broadway, opposite St. Paul's Church.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

[illegible]

☞ Presbyterian Church—Corner of Stanton and Forsyth-sts.—Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. J. [illegible], EVERY SABBATH, at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M. [illegible]

☞ Market-st. Church.—The Rev. T. L. Cuyler will deliver the Fourth of his series of discourses in Defense of the Bible TO-MORROW (Sunday) EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, in Market-st. Church. Young men are especially invited.

☞ Protestant Episcopal Church of the Ascension, South Brooklyn.—This parish is for the present under the charge of Rev. J. H. Hobart Brown. Services EVERY SUNDAY at 10½ o'clock A. M., and 7½ o'clock P. M.

☞ Notice.—There is preaching in the Sixteenth Baptist Church, 16th-st., near 8th-av., by the Pastor, Rev. J. W. Taggart, EVERY SABBATH EVENING, service commencing at 7½ o'clock.

☞ [illegible] L. Bishop is to preach TO-MORROW EVENING, at 7 o'clock, at the Christian Israelite Sanctuary, No. [illegible] [illegible] Seats free.

☞ Broadway Tabernacle.—Afternoon services will be resumed TO-MORROW at 3 o'clock. Preaching by Rev. Isaac Westcott, of the Laight-st. Church.

☞ Rev. Sidney A. Corey will preach in the 5th-av. Baptist Church, near 18th-st., TO-MORROW, Oct. 8, at 10½ A. M., and at 7½ o'clock P. M.

☞ Rev. Henry M. Parsons may be expected to preach in the Fifteenth-street Church, near Irving-place, NEXT SABBATH. Services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

POLITICAL NOTICES.

☞ Eleventh Ward.—At a Whig Primary Election, held at the corner of Avenue C and [illegible], the following ticket was elected:

MAYORALTY CONVENTION.
[illegible] L. C. Styles, [illegible] Southworth.

JUDICIARY CONVENTION.
Theo's G. Van Cott, Peter Lemmon, [illegible] Jimmerson.

CITY AND COUNTY CONVENTION.
James Lucas, [illegible], J. C. Harrison.
Enoch Stevens, [illegible] Johnson.

CONGRESSIONAL CONVENTION.
Joseph Abbott, D. D. Wright, Hamilton Wade.
Chas. Perry, Joseph Stratton.

[illegible]

CHARTER CONVENTION.
[illegible]

WM. GREENE, L. C. STILES, JAS. LUCAS, } Inspectors.

☞ Thirteenth Ward.—At an Election held at the corner of Grand and Cannon-sts., Oct. 6, the following persons were duly elected:

JUDICIARY CONVENTION.
Ab. Trafford, James Mahan, [illegible] Thompson.
John Cooper, [illegible], Lawrence Harney.
David A. Fulton, [illegible] Richardson, George W. Gaylor.
William Sopher, Jacob H. Howard.

[illegible]

George Ricks, [illegible], George Ferris.
Edward Sopher, Anthony J. [illegible], Abram S. Riker.

CHARTER CONVENTION.
Thirty-Third Council District.
Edgar H. Dingee, John White, Jeremiah Kelly.
Thirty-Fourth Council District.
David Tappan, Wm. K. Willis, John Kelly.
John Colby, [illegible]
Thirty-Fifth Council District.
[illegible], Wm. Davis.
Oliver Gunther, Geo. Tucker.

WM. K. WILLIS, Chairman.
CORNELIUS LAFORGE, ROBERT H. RICHARDSON } Inspectors.

☞ Seventeenth Ward.—We, the undersigned, do hereby certify that at a Primary Election held at Kirk's Hotel on FRIDAY, the 6th of October, the following named persons were elected to represent the XVIIth Ward in the several Whig Conventions.

MAYORALTY CONVENTION.
Matthew H. Chase, Jos. C. Pinckney, Edwin A. Ware.

JUDICIARY CONVENTION.
Nath'l. T. Hicks, Joseph Haight, Cornelius Miner.

CITY CONVENTION.
Henry C. Miles, Lewis J. Kirk, Reuben C. Mills.
William Ashman, James A. Fraser.

CONGRESSIONAL CONVENTION.
Nathan G. Ely, J. M. Nelson, Jacob B. Young.
James L. Barrison, William Saltz.

ASSEMBLY CONVENTION.
[illegible]

CHARTER CONVENTION.
[illegible]

MATTHEW H. CHASE, JOSEPH C. PINCKNEY, WM. H. BIRLEY } Inspectors of Election, appointed by the Ward Committee.

☞ Nineteenth Ward.—At the Primary Election of the Whigs of this Ward, held on the 6th instant, the ticket here published, and called the Captain J. Rhynes' ticket, was elected by 178 majority over the Union and Harmony ticket. The Union and Harmony ticket received 146 votes; the Dorsey ticket, 87 votes; the successful ticket, 318 votes.

MAYORALTY CONVENTION.
H. W. Genet, Wm. T. Jennings, J. G. Lightbody.

JUDICIARY CONVENTION.
G. W. Rosé, John H. Van Tassel, G. W. Truss.

COUNTY CONVENTION.
F. R. Bell, Wm. D. Swan, C. W. Baker.
John MacDonald, James J. Bevins.

CONGRESSIONAL CONVENTION.
Geo. C. Hansen, Fred. W. Clark, Phenix Seaman.
John Forshay, Levi Hart.

ASSEMBLY CONVENTION.
Thos. F. Riley, Henry Hunt, P. B. Dingledein.
Clark Vanderwater, David H. Tenbrook.

CHARTER CONVENTION.
[illegible]

JUSTICE CONVENTION.
Seventh District.
Geo. Murphy, John H. Dingeldein, L. E. Kerr.
Thomas Marvell, John G. Haviland.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ The Greatest Remedy Ever Discovered for chronic coughs, bronchitis, consumption in all stages, hoarseness, tightness of breathing, spitting of blood, and all diseases of the lungs and air passages.

Prof. McCLINTOCK'S PECTORAL SYRUP.

This astonishingly efficacious remedy has been used for many years in the private practice of Prof. JAMES McCLINTOCK, of Philadelphia, and has effected thousands of [illegible] cures. Sold in pint bottles. Price $1. Depot No. 120 Fulton-st. For sale by all druggists.

☞ Fruit and Ornamental Trees and Plants—Including everything necessary to the Garden, Greenhouse, Nursery and Orchard, with all the recent introductions, at very low rates. Descriptive priced Catalogues gratis. Carriage paid to New-York. Ornamental and other planting done in any part of the country. Address B. M. WATSON, Old Colony Nurseries, Plymouth, Mass.

☞ Redding's Russia Salve—25 Cents a Box—A Boston remedy of 30 years' standing—a sure and speedy cure for Burns, Sores, Boils, and all external injuries; recommended by physicians. Sold by all druggists in the United States. A. B. & D. SANDS, C. V. CLICKENER & CO., C. H. RING, New-York, and WM. H. ZIEBER, Philadelphia. REDDING & CO., Boston.

☞ Ladies, why will you longer be deceived?
Since BALLARD'S Dye the Premium received.
The world's convention thus truth declares,
You need no longer wear gray hairs.
Then go to BALLARD, without delay,
His number one-and-[illegible], Broadway;
Where by his nice art the wavy tresses deck
The polished brow and alabaster neck,
And glisten like the threads of lustrous gold,
That wantoned on the cheeks of maids of old.
He dyes their white, luxuriance and bestows
The air which captivate enamored beaux,
Or bid each curl in Grecian knot combined,
Droop gracefully and dally with the wind.

☞ Dr. [illegible]'s Compound Syrup of Yellow Dock Root—Having been thoroughly tested for the last five years, it has now become a general standard family medicine throughout the country, for the complete cure of [illegible] [illegible] C. H. RING, No. 192 Broadway [illegible]

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ Fine Arts.—HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. respectfully announce to the public, that they have [illegible] occupied the European Galleries, No. 5?? Broadway, formerly occupied by the Düsseldorf Collection, being their intention to hold a series of [illegible] sales of Paintings and Works of Art, at these Galleries. They especially call the attention of Artists, Connoisseurs, and the public to the advantages offered, in point of location, space, and excellent light. Due notice will soon be given of their first sale in our regular advertisement.

☞ Mercantile Library Association—Classes 1854-55.—The Board of Directors have the pleasure to present to the members of the Association the following programme of Classes proposed to be arranged for the ensuing season:

In French Language	Prof. A. BARBET, Instructor.
In Spanish Language	Señor JUAN B. B. ELO.
In German Language	Mr. M. NETHMILER.
In Italian Language	Prof. E. FELIX FORESTI.
In Bookkeeping	Mr. THOMAS JONES.
In Penmanship	Mr. A. H. WHEELER.
In (McLaurin's system)	Mr. W. S. McLAURIN.
In Phonography	Mr. T. C. LELAND.
In Elocution	Prof. J. W. S. HOWS.
In Fine Arts and Drawing	Mr. PAUL P. DUGGAN.
In Mathematics	Mr. THOMAS JONES.
In Vocal Music	Señor P. BAILINI.
In Gymnastics	Mr. C. F. OTTIGNON.
In Horsemanship	Mr. W. S. DISBROW.
In Fencing	Mr. A. SERVATIUS.

The new class rooms have been arranged with special reference to the comfort and convenience of those who may join the class. The gentlemen selected to take charge of the various classes are well-known as successful instructors. The terms are reduced to the lowest rate, and it is hoped that the members generally will avail themselves of the advantages offered. All necessary information will be given by the Librarians, and subscriptions will be received at Clinton Hall, Astor-place, or at the down town office, No. 1 Nassau-st. FRANK W. BALLARD, Chairman of Class Committee.

☞ Health, Life and Vigor Secured.—Dr. MORSE'S INVIGORATING CORDIAL will relieve with wonderful rapidity, every disorder incident to the digestive apparatus; restores the appetite, renews the strength, hardens the muscles, braces the nerves, gives elasticity to the spirits, recruits the mental energies, banishes despondency, imparts to the attenuated frame a more robust appearance, allays irritation, calms the disturbed imagination, builds up the shattered constitution, and may be taken without fear by the feeblest maiden, wife or mother, as it is composed solely of the juices of rare Oriental herbs, potent only to invigorate, exhilarate and restore.

If the system has become relaxed by improper indulgences, the Cordial will infuse a more vigorous vitality into every organ. The lassitude resulting from late hours, or too close application to labor of any kind, is quickly removed by its action, and ladies engaged in sedentary occupations, and subjected to innumerable [illegible], will find it a safe and healthy stimulant. Whenever the circulation of the blood is sluggish, or any of the functions of the body are suspended or imperfectly performed, it will restore the natural action and communicate permanent energy to the secretive and distributive organs.

CAUTION.

DR. MORSE'S INVIGORATING CORDIAL has been counterfeited by some unprincipled persons.

In future all the genuine Cordial will have the proprietor's facsimile pasted over the cork of each bottle, and the following words blown in the glass:

"DR. MORSE'S INVIGORATING CORDIAL,
C. H. RING, PROPRIETOR, N. Y."

The Cordial is put up, highly concentrated, in pint bottles. Price $3 per bottle, two for $5, six for $12. C. H. RING, Proprietor, No. 192 Broadway, New-York.

☞ New-York City Literary Union.—The first Quarterly Session of the Union of Literary Societies will be held next week, in the Lecture Room of the Mercantile Library Association, Astor-place, commencing on TUESDAY EVENING, and continuing for three successive evenings.

The following Societies take part in the exercises: The Hamilton Literary Union, Metropolitan Debating Society, Columbian Debating Society, (of Jersey City,) Franklin Literary Society, Clinton Union, and Phi [illegible] Society.

Question for debate the second evening—*Do the exigences of the times demand the existence and support of an exclusively American Party?* The public are invited to attend.

DOUGLAS LEFFINGWELL, President.
D. CRAWFORD, Secretary, pro tem.

☞ A Whisper to the Ladies.—
Are your cheeks with pimples marred?
Is your brow with freckles starred?
Are there blotches on your neck?
Or does tan your bosom speck?
Is your skin of saffron tint?
If so, we would gently hint,
Beauty may again be yours;
Use the Balm of Thousand Flowers.

For sale by Fetridge & Co., Boston; C. H. RING, No. 192 Broadway. Price 50 cents.

☞ Special Attraction at New-Haven, Conn.—The first Annual Show of the Connecticut State Agricultural Society will be held at New-Haven, on Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, (Oct. 10 to 13.) Extensive arrangements are completed for the exhibition of all varieties of Stock, Agricultural and Mechanical productions, &c. A fine track of half a mile has been laid for the exhibition of horses.

The several Railroads centering in New-Haven will bring stock and articles for exhibition free of charge.

☞ South Williamsburgh.—The members of this Association are informed that there will be a meeting held at No. 195 Bowery on TUESDAY EVENING, Oct. 10, at which time all the lots that have not been paid for in full will be sold at auction [illegible] fine opportunity for members or others to [illegible]. MARK A. WALKER, Vice President. BENJ. W. WILSON, Secretary.

☞ Daily Times Guard.—ATTENTION.—The above Company will meet at the Drill-room, Centre Market, THIS AFTERNOON, at 2 o'clock, for the purpose of drill and other business. Punctual attendance by all the members is earnestly requested. By order of THOMAS DOWNIE, Captain.
J. A. JONES, Orderly Sergeant.

☞ The Regular Weekly Public Meeting of the Second South Williamsburgh Village Association will be held at their rooms, No. 175 Bowery, on MONDAY EVENING, Oct. 9, at 7½ o'clock. The public is respectfully invited to attend. JOHN WILSON, President.
CHAS. YOUNG, Secretary.

☞ A Know-Nothing—FREE SHOW, at No. 448 Broadway, N. Y.—The HAPPY FAMILY and a KNOW-NOTHING in the CAGE. Go and see the Know-Nothing.

WANTED.

SITUATIONS WANTED.—A young married couple wish situations together in some respectable family; they have no incumbrances; the man to act as groom or coachman; he understands farming, and would be willing to make himself generally useful, if required; the woman is a good plain cook, first-rate washer and ironer, and understands dairying perfectly. The best of reference given. No objection to City or country. Call at No. 97 24th-st., near 8th-av. Can be seen for two days.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By two Protestant young women; one to cook, wash and iron; the other for housework, [illegible]. Can give best of City reference. Also, a Protestant orphan, 14 years old, who is willing to go to a respectable family for her board; she is a neat plain sewer, and attached to children. Can be highly recommended by ladies who have known her some time. May be seen till engaged at No. 265 7th-av.

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composed entirely of original matter, is now ready, and in addition to its articles of unusual interest, contains a conservative paper on Abolitionism in America, which ought to be read by every American citizen.

Articles. CONTENTS.
1. Abolitionism in America.
2. The Church in Prussia.
3. Sparta and the Dorians.
4. Memoirs of Abernethy.
5. Pauli's England.
6. Giulia Grisi.
7. Unity of the World.
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NEW-YORK CITY.

[illegible]

Flagging Streets.—To flag Twenty-first-street between Ninth and Tenth-avenues; First-avenue, between Third and Sixth-streets; Thirty-ninth-street, between Eighth and Ninth-avenues; Twelfth-street, between avenue C and Dry Dock-street; Delancy, between Ridge and Pitt-streets; Twenty-seventh and Twenty-eighth-streets, between Sixth and Seventh-avenues; Mangin-street; Ninth street, between avenues C and D; Thirty-fifth-street, between Lexington and Fourth-avenues; Cannon, between Broome and Delancy-streets; Twenty-third-street, between Third and Madison-avenues; corner of Bayard and Forsyth-streets; Eighty-fifth-street, between Tenth and Eleventh-avenues; Nineteenth-street, between Sixth and Fifth-avenues; Spring-street; Thirty-second-street, between Sixth and Seventh-avenues; Madison street, between Montgomery and Gouverneur-streets; Sheriff, between Broome and Rivington-street; Twenty-seventh-street, between Sixth-avenue and Hudson-street; Ninth-avenue, between Thirtieth and Thirty-fifth-streets; Ridge-street, between Rivington and Delancy-streets; Thirty-ninth-street, between Third and Fourth-avenues; Attorney-street.

Fencing Lots.—To fence Lots in Thirty-third-street between Seventh and Eighth-avenues; corner of Thirty-first-street and Sixth-avenue; in Twenty-third-street, between Seventh and Eighth-avenues; Fifteenth-street between First-avenue and Avenue A; Second and Third-avenues, and Thirteenth and Fourteenth-streets; Twenty-seventh and Twenty-eighth-streets, and Sixth and Seventh-avenues; Thirty-fourth-street between Tenth and Eleventh-avenues; Thirty-third-street between Seventh and Eighth-avenues, No. 140 Third-street; Ninth-avenue between Thirty-fourth and Thirty-fifth-streets; Second-avenue between Thirty-sixth and Thirty-seventh-streets; Eighty-third-street between Lexington and Third-avenues; Thirty-second-street between Ninth and Eleventh-avenues; Ninth-avenue between Thirtieth and Thirty-first-streets; Thirty-first-street between Broadway and Fifth-avenue; Thirty-fourth-street between Seventh-avenue and Broadway; corner of Seventh-avenue and Twenty-second-street; Fifteenth-street between First and Second-avenues.

Lighting Streets with Gas.—To light with Gas the following streets: Theatre-alley; Cuyler's-alley between Water and South-streets; Thirty-fifth-street between Lexington and Fourth-avenues; Twenty sixth-street between Third-avenue and East River; Twenty-seventh-street between Fifth and Madison-avenues; Ninth-avenue between Thirty-third and Forty-fourth-streets; Thirtieth street between First and Second-avenues.

Fire Department.—To build an Engine for Engine Company No. 50; to build a new house for Hook and Ladder Company No. 5; to build an Engine for Engine Company No. 3.

Regulating Streets.—To regulate Thirty-seventh and Thirty-eighth-streets between Fourth and Lexington-avenues; Thirty-third-street between Tenth and Eleventh-avenues; Thirty-sixth-street between Tenth and Eleventh-avenues.

Grading Streets.—To grade Fifty-fourth-street.

Filling Sunken Lots.—To fill sunken lots in the Eighteenth, Twentieth, and Nineteenth Wards.

Sewers.—To construct sewers in Second-avenue between First-avenue and the Bowery; Greenwich-street from Murray-street through Barclay to East River; Grand-street between Lewis-street and East River; also a basin and culvert corner of Avenue A and Fifth-street.

Donations.—To donate $100 to the New-York Female Magdalen Asylum; $150 to Robert V. Mackey for injuries received while at a fire.

Constructing Piers.—To construct a pier at the foot of Twenty-fourth-street, East River.

Miscellaneous.—To remove wreck of *Joseph Walker* from foot of Dover-street; to place a well and pump on Sixty-fifth-street between First and Second-avenues.

The Board adjourned to meet on Monday next.

The Harlem Railroad Accident.

The inquest on the body of JOHN STARRS, who was run over by one of the freight train of cars of the Harlem Railroad Company on Wednesday last, was held yesterday at the Bellevue Hospital by Coroner HILTON.

After hearing the evidence the jury rendered a verdict that he came to his death by fracture of the leg by being run over by a freight car of the Harlem Railroad. The deceased was twenty-three years of age and a native of Pennsylvania.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

COURT CALENDAR—SATURDAY, Oct. 7.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT—Motions.

SUPREME COURT—*Special Term—Motions.*

SUPERIOR COURT—Motions.

COMMON PLEAS—*Part I*—Adjourned to Tuesday. *Part II*—Nos. 883, 1310, 1314 to 1339, 1341 to 1346, 1348.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.—Oct. 6.

Before Hon. Justice Martin.

The Habeas Corpus case reported in the TIMES of yesterday, involving a right to the custody of children, which was adjourned to yesterday morning at 11 o'clock, was again postponed until Wednesday next, at 10 A.M., at the request of Mr. Fullerton who had another engagement.

ORDERS.

Carlisle vs. McCall—Motion granted with $10 costs.

Watt vs. Parker—Order of 30th Oct. confirmed.

Before Hon. Justice Clerke.

Hopkins vs. Brown.—Motion for a receiver granted, and motion to dissolve injunction denied.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

OCTOBER TERM—Fifth Day, Oct. 6.

Before Hon. Recorder Tillou.

The Court was occupied yesterday in trying two cases ordinary enough in their nature, but which were *rendered interesting by the testimony, and in the second* instance by the manner in which the testimony was elicited.

ASSAULT OF A HUSBAND ON HIS WIFE—A REGULAR TERMAGANT.

Abby Swan was sworn: Her testimony was as follows:—I was married *Feb.* 28, 1853; I have not lately lived in the same house with my husband; before we lived altogether apart, we did not occupy the same room; my baby was born in February last; my husband paid my board-money till within the last two months; on Aug. 3 he came to the daguerreotype rooms of Mr. Philips, No. 111 Bowery, where I was working, and asked to see the child; I told him he should not see it, whereupon he seized me by the arms and threw me against a head-rest used by daguerreotypists; *I was hurt in the back,* and could hardly walk the next day; I cried out at the time, and a boy came up, whom I sent for an officer; my husband ran out of the room, and was arrested the next day.

Cross-examined by Mr. *Ahern*, the counsel for the prisoner—After marriage, we kept house in several places, at last we broke up housekeeping, and went to board in Chrystie-street; afterwards we were in White-street; my husband was sick once during this time, but we latterly had not occupied the same room; I never swore to be revenged upon him; never said I would stab him; once I gave him "a crack" with a hair-brush; never threatened to poison him or to take his life; never told Mr. and Mrs. Dean that I would either kill him or send him to the State Prison; I don't wish to live with him; he is not a man for any woman to live with; I never saw him drunk; he does not drink; by occupation he is a stage-driver; I am a daguerreotypist; when he came to the gallery of my employer, in the Bowery, he came to see the child; I would not let him see it, because for a month he had not supported it.

By Assistant District Attorney—He has thrown me down once before; he was jealous of me, and hurt my character by talking about me.

Mr. Ahern said that this case was one that is too frequent, where a husband is ruined and driven to desperation by an ill-assorted match. His client had paid his wife's board, notwithstanding her general bad conduct, until she threatened to send him to the State Prison, that she might get a divorce, and marry another husband. The father went to see his own child, and the mother refused. The District Attorney had said that this case was a rare one. Yes, he was glad that it was a rare case—one of those where a wife maliciously prosecutes her husband. Most wives, as the Court well knew, when their husbands had been arrested for assaults upon them, came, day after day, [illegible]

Joshua Dean examined by Mr. Ahern—I live at No. 200 Elizabeth-street; I know Mr. and Mrs. Swan; they lived with me sometime [illegible]; Swan frequently threaten her husband; She has told me [illegible] was such a fool; she was enraged with him [illegible] because when she struck him, he would not fight back; she wished me to tell him that the rent of the rooms was $8 instead of $6, and to give her the difference, and the same difference in the price of their board. Swan is not a drinking man; she once got a carman and removed all his furniture, which she sold; she sold all but the straw that was in the bed; she carried away the covering of the straw, and left only the straw for him to sleep upon when he returned from a long and hard day's work at midnight.

By Assistant District Attorney—She used to beat him violently; I once saw his face torn to pieces by the trouncing she had given him; she beat him with a tin wash-basin, battering the basin all to pieces, while she called him by the vilest of names.

The District Attorney said he should not press for a conviction in the case, and the jury instantly acquitted the prisoner.

CASE OF GRAND LARCENY—INTERESTING TESTIMONY.

Joseph Woodworth was charged with stealing a gold watch worth $100 from Mrs. Catherine Bell, the keeper of a boarding-house at No. 165 Hudson-street, on the corner of Desbrosses. The prosecutrix testified that the prisoner was a boarder in her house at the time the watch was alleged to have been stolen. She proceeded to state the circumstances as follows:

On Sunday afternoon, July 23, I was sitting in my parlor, with my friend Mrs. Davis and Mr. Woodworth; I opened a tin box, in which I kept daguerreotypes, trinkets, letters, and the watch in question; I showed the watch to Mrs. Davis, who handed it to Mr. Woodworth; while Mr. Woodworth was examining it, the bell of the street door rang, and, my servant being busy, I went to open it; three ladies came in; I stopped with them in the hall, speaking to them; when they went away, the tea-bell rang, and I hurried in to attend to the table; I locked up the box without seeing whether the watch had been replaced, and I did not think anything more about it till the following Wednesday evening, when I was preparing to go to church; I then wanted my watch, and on opening the box, found it gone.

The prosecutrix was rigidly and somewhat irrelevantly cross-examined by Mr. Spalding, for upwards of an hour and a half. Mr. Spalding was frequently censured by the Court for the nature of his questions, which bore, by innuendo, on the character of the prosecutrix, and of the house which she kept. We regret that we have not space for a portion of this cross-examination. Among other things, she said that the prisoner had represented himself to be the head bookkeeper of the Astor House, and that when he was charged with taking the watch, he suggested that a servant, who had just left the house, must have taken it; because, said he, "*Mrs. Bell, Mary was red-headed, and all red-headed people are dishonest; my mother had a red-headed servant, who robbed her of spoons, knives, forks, sheets, blankets, everything; red-headed Mary took your watch.*" Mrs. Bell, in the course of her evidence, said she was very delicate in asking boarders for money, because, she remarked, "*Gentlemen always know when their week is up,*" a remark which the Assistant District Attorney approvingly corroborated.

It seemed from the lengthy and protracted evidence, according to the prosecutrix, that the prisoner owed two week's board before the watch was missed. The morning after he had examined it he went out before breakfast, which was an unusual thing with him; afterwards he paid the prosecutrix $10, and seemed to have plenty of money left. He was asked for the watch on the Thursday morning; he did not eat another meal in the house after he was thus asked; he slept in the house on Thursday night, but on that night his goods were mysteriously removed, and he never came there again. He was arrested on the following Sunday. He said he had had a letter from his mother, containing money, and he wrote a letter to Mrs. Bell, stating that his mother was sick, and he must go into the country to see her.

For the defence it was proved by Rebecca Reed, that Mrs. Bell and Mrs. Davis had both confessed that they could not remember whether the watch was or was not returned to the box on the Sunday evening that it was shown to Mr. Woodworth. This witness had also heard Mrs. Bell say that the lock of the box was broken, but that she could not say whether she had done it herself in unlocking it, or not. Mrs. Bell had a mysterious gentleman, whom she called her brother, that used to sleep in the house on occasions, and have his breakfast taken up to Mrs. Bell's bedroom in the morning; a great many gentlemen used to call at the house. It subsequently appeared that this witness had been expelled from the house for conduct not to be named to ears polite.

Another witness for the defence was *Catherine Brown*, who testified to strange doings in Mrs. Bell's house. She had known Mr. Woodworth and Mrs. Davis locked in a room together; she was one of the ladies who called on Mrs. Bell, on the day the watch was alleged to have been stolen, when Mrs. Bell went to open the door; Mrs. Bell had sworn that she talked to these ladies ten minutes in the hall leaving Mr. Woodworth in the room with the watch, whereas this witness swore that they did not speak for one half-minute with Mrs. Bell, but passed up stairs immediately she opened the door.

Several very respectable witnesses were called to testify to the character of the prisoner. They had mostly known him and his family many years, and all gave him an excellent character.

Catherine Woodworth, the prisoner's mother, was then placed on the stand. She testified to having sent her son money before the day on which the watch was alleged to have been stolen, and also, two days after, but before it was missed.

Mr. Spalding addressed the Jury for the prisoner, at some length, and commented on the insufficiency of the evidence. The watch had never been found; and if it was ever taken, why might not others have taken it? The witnesses had contradicted Mrs. Bell's testimony in many important particulars.

The Assistant District Attorney replied very ably, bringing the facts of the case very lucidly together, *after which the Recorder proceeded to address the Jury. At a late hour the latter had not rendered their verdict.* The examination occupied several hours.

FIRST DISTRICT COURT.

Before Judge Green.

TRYING A SET OFF.

Michael Silk against *Daniel L. Pettee.*—This action was brought to recover the sum of $64 80 for iron sold and delivered the defendant.

The plaintiff proved by Thomas Silk, his father, that he, witness, sold defendant through his agent, Wm. H. Wilson, a lot of old iron at $35 a ton, to be sent for by the defendant, and that defendant sent for and took it away; it was to have been paid for in cash on delivery. He sold the iron from the plaintiff's place, and where he had transacted business for several years, and was the property of the plaintiff at the time of the sale, and had never belonged to witness. The plaintiff then called as a witness Wm. H. Wilson, the agent, who swore that he weighed the iron and found it to weigh about one ton and a half; it amounted in value to within about a dollar or two of a judgment defendant has against witness Silk, which was $60; witness, on his cross-examination, said that he was to send over carts for the iron; I did so; and when the iron was brought the witness Silk told him that *the iron belonged to himself; I did* not agree to pay cost on delivery; witness Silk first came for the money and told the defendant he was out and we could not then pay him; he called again the next day, when we told him we would set-off the judgment against the claim.

The Judge decided that the judgment against the witness Silk could not be set-off against the plaintiff's account, *as the iron sold belonged to the the latter at the time of the sale*, and was sold from his usual place of business, so that the defendant as his agent, could not then have been deceived as to the ownership. The alleged representation of witness Silk was not made until after the sale and *did not form* any inducement for him to purchase.

The Court therefore ordered judgment for the plaintiff for $52.50 damages and costs of suit.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Oct. 5.

Before Judge Betts.

James McDonald and four others, seamen on board the ship *John Rutledge*, and indicted for an endeavor to make a revolt, withdrew their plea of "Not guilty," and pleading "Guilty," were sentenced to fifteen days' imprisonment.

The entire day was occupied in the trial of Edward Brown, for manslaughter,—Mr. Clinton summing up the case for the accused, and the U. S. District Attorney for the prosecution. The Judge charged the Jury at some length. *They had not brought in a verdict at the* adjournment of the Court.

Oct. 6.—The Jury came in at the opening of Court this morning, having been out all night, and stated that it was impossible for them to agree, whereupon the Court *ordered them to be discharged. The* Court then adjourned.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.

Before Judge Daly.

John A. Mechod vs. Charles Morris.—In this case the Jury had not agreed at the hour of adjournment, and a sealed verdict was ordered for Saturday morning.

LONG ISLAND.

Brooklyn Court Calendar.

General Term Calendar, (Brooklyn,) for this day, Nos. 107, 31, 28, 22, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 281, 30, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 47, 48.

MARKET REPORTS.

Markets—*Carefully reported for the N. Y. Daily Times.*

FRIDAY, Oct. 6—6 P. M.

ASHES—There were 50 bbls. sold, to-day, at $7 for Pots, and $6 12½@$6 25 for Pearls, ⅌ 100 lbs., indicating an unaltered market.

BRICKS—Good Hard North River are in moderate supply and fair demand, at $4 ⅌ 1,000.

COTTON—Has not varied. The steamer's news is considered unfavorable,—but it does not discourage owners; 1,200 bales were reported as having been disposed of, to-day, within our range:

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.

	Upland.	Mobile.	N.O.&T.
Ordinary to good ⅌ lb.	7½@8	7½@8	7½@8½
Low Middling	8½@8¾	8½@8¾	8¾@9½
Middling	9@9½	9½@9½	9½@9¾
Good Middling	[illegible]	9¾@10	10@10½
Middling Fair	10@10½	10½@11	11@11

FEATHERS—Prime Live Geese continue quiet, but firm at 44c.@45c. for Western, and 42c.@43c. for Southern, ⅌ lb.

FISH—Dry Cod are still abundant and rather cheaper. 1,700 qtls. have been purchased since our last at $3 50@$3 75 ⅌ cwt. Large Mackerel are scarce and wanted at $18 for No. 1, $16 for No. 2, and $9 for No. 3 ⅌ bbl. Small Mackerel and Pickled Herring are unchanged. Some 1,200 boxes Smoked Herring found buyers at 58c.@60c. for scaled, and 23c.@25c. for No. 1, ⅌ box.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western brands are ever less freely offered and are 12½ cts. ⅌ bbl. higher. The steamer's accounts are encouraging, but they have not, as yet, occasioned any export purchases. The rates current at the other side do not equal those prevalent here, and the orders by the *Canada* are limited to a range of prices, which are far below the claims of our factors. These are the reasons why no shipping inquiry worth noticing, exists. The Eastern and local demand is good. The day's transactions comprise near 10,000 bbls. We quote:

Sour, ⅌ bbl.	$0 00 @$0 00
Superfine, No. 2	6 12½ @ 6 62½
Inferior State	6 75 @ 6 87½
Ordinary State	6 87½ @ 7 12½
Straight State	7 12½ @ 7 25
Favorite State	7 25 @ 7 50
Mixed Western	7 25 @ 7 37½
Common to good Indiana and Michigan	7 37½ @ 7 50
Fancy Michigan	7 50 @ —
Common to good Ohio	7 37½ @ 7 50
Fancy Ohio	7 50 @ 7 62½
Extra Ohio	7 75 @ 8 75
Extra Indiana and Michigan	7 50 @ 8 [illegible]
Fancy Genesee	7 87½ @ 7 [illegible]
Extra Genesee	8 00 @ 9 25

Canadian is rare, and now held at $7 50, in bond, ⅌ bbl., *but there is nothing doing in it. Southern is brisk* and buoyant. The day's business includes 2,200 bbls., chiefly at $7 37½@$7 87½ for mixed to good; and $7 87½@$8 50 for favorite to fancy and extra, ⅌ bbl. We have nothing new to notice in Rye Flour or Corn Meal.

GRAIN—Wheat is even less abundant, and is held with greater firmness, but it is not active, though millers are making pretty earnest inquiries for desirable parcels. We have only to report sales of 4,800 bushels good Red and Mixed Southern, at $1 50@$1 55½, mostly at the latter rate. Rye is without essential change. There have been 3,000 bushels River obtained at $1 17. Barley remains as last noticed. State and Western Oats are in fair demand, at 45c.@50c., according to quality, ⅌ bushel. Corn [illegible] The day's operations embrace of 60,000 bushels, at 78c.@79c. for Western Mixed, and 77c. for Western Yellow, ⅌ bushel.

GROCERIES—Are less active, yet firm. The stocks have not been augmented generally by late arrivals. The day's movements include only 60 bags Maracaibo Coffee at 11½c. ⅌ lb.; 35 bbls. New-Orleans Molasses at 24c. ⅌ gallon; 150 hhds. do. Sugar at 5¾@6c., and 200 Cuba do., chiefly to go out of the market, at [illegible] ⅌ lb. Teas remain as last represented.

HAY—Continues in active demand. This day's sales reach 1,800 bales River at 80c. for shipment and 90c.@95c. for local use ⅌ 100 lbs.

HOPS—No improvement is discernible in this line. Small lots bringing 30@35c. for new, and 20c.@25c. for old ⅌ lb.

LATHS—Eastern are still readily at $3 37½ ⅌ thousand. The stock continues limited.

LIME—Rockland is in fair demand, at 90c. for Common, and $1 20 for Lump ⅌ barrel.

METALS—Copper is quiet, yet firm. There were 250 tons Scotch Pig Iron disposed of during the day, at $36 50@$37 50, usual credit, per ton,—showing a slight improvement in the market. Lead is in moderate request, at $6 25 for Spanish; $6 37½@$6 50 for English and German, and $6 62½@$6 75 for Galena, ⅌ 100 lbs. The supplies are not large. Steel and Tin are unchanged. We subjoin a comparative statement of the value of the imports of Metals, during the three months ending with September 30:

	1853.	1854.
Copper	$ 177,660	$ 25,079
Sheathing	141,549	290,360
Iron, bar	1,001,620	1,481,355
Iron, pig	374,451	249,197
Iron, railroad	1,563,032	1,366,412
Iron, sheet	159,258	182,002
Lead	490,230	631,795
Spelter	3,009	138,135
Steel	393,950	466,459
Tin	575,702	1,013,065
Zinc	125,534	150,760

NAVAL STORES—Crude Turpentine is scarce and quiet at $4 75@$4 87½ ⅌ 280 lbs. There were 250 bbls. Spirits do. sold at 54c., 90 days' credit, ⅌ gallon. Tar and Rosin are in light supply and held above the views of most buyers.

OILS—Crude Whale and Sperm are rather more inquired for, but are unchanged in value. Manufactured kinds are in moderate request at steady rates. Other descriptions appear quiet, yet firm. Sales transpired of 100 baskets Olive at $3 50 each, and some small lots of Linseed, from store, at 74c.@75c. ⅌ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork is in pretty good demand at about previous figures. The day's transactions embrace 700 bbls. Mess at $12 50; and 1,000 bbls. Prime on terms not disclosed. Cutmeats are without essential variation. Lard is very quiet and languid. There were 175 bbls. fair to strictly prime procured at 10½c.@10¾c. ⅌ lb. Beef is inactive and declining in value. Only 125 bbls. changed hands to-day, at $11 for Country Mess, $14@$14 50 for City do.; $15@$15 50 for repacked Chicago, do.; and $16@$16 25 for extra do. ⅌ bbl. Prime Mess Beef and Beef Hams have not varied. Butter is not so brisk at 12½c.@16c. for Ohio, 17c.@20c. for Western New-York, and 21c.@24c. for Orange Co. ⅌ lb. Cheese is moderately inquired for at 9c.@10½c. ⅌ lb.

RICE—Sales of 100 tierces fair to good were effected at $5 25@$5 75 ⅌ 100 lbs.

SEEDS—Clover is in rather better request at 11c.@12½c. ⅌ lb. Flax and Timothy rule scarce and quiet. Their value is uncertain.

SPICES—Some demand exists for No. 1 Nutmegs at $1@$1 05; Mace at $1; Cassia, in mats, at 33c.@34c.; Cloves at 15c.; and Sumatra Pepper at 10½c. ⅌ lb.

TALLOW—There have been 10,000 lbs. Prime taken at 12½c. ⅌ lb.

TOBACCO—Remains in fair request at steady prices. The past three days' sales include 125 hhds. Kentucky at 8½c.@9½c.; 145 cases State, Ohio, and Connecticut Seed Leaf at 8½c.@14c.; 300 bales Havana at 20c.@30c.; with 200 bales Baracoa, St. Jago, and Sagua, 650 ceroons St. Domingo, and 50 Ambalema—the two last for export—on private terms.

WHISKY—Is dull and drooping. The day's business does not exceed 100 bbls. Ohio at 40c.; 150 Prison at 40c.@41c., cash; and 30 hhds. Drudge at 42c., time with interest added, ⅌ gallon.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool, the engagements included 300 bales Cotton at ¼d. ⅌ lb.; and 30,000 bushels grain at 9½d., in bulk, and 10d. in ship's bags, ⅌ bush. For London, there were taken, 50 tons Oil Cake on private terms. For other European ports, we heard of no additional engagements. For Australia, the ship *Nimrod* was filling up, and appointed to sail on the 20th; and the *Susan Spaull*, having nearly completed her cargo, was expected to sail at an early day. For California, measurement goods were sparingly taken at 35c. ⅌ foot. The ship *Queen Victoria* was chartered to load with Lumber at Mobile for a port in France at 73s. 6d. for masts and spars, and 60s. 6d. for planks, &c.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

GOLD FOB CHAINS—FOR GENTLEMEN'S

Fours, 2, 4 and 3 strand	$14 to $[illegible]
LONG LINK FOB CHAINS	15 to [illegible]
BELCHER CHAINS	17 to [illegible]
FLAT LINK, FACETED	16 to [illegible]
CHASED LINK, FILLED	11 to [illegible]
FLAT LINK, ENGRAVED	10 to [illegible]
LONG LINK, DOUBLE	13 to [illegible]
LONG LINK, ENGRAVED	15 to [illegible]
WOVE FOB CHAINS	13 to [illegible]
CHASED AND PRESSED FOB CHAINS	12 to [illegible]

And all other kinds of Fob Chains, Vest and Guard Chains for sale, at retail, at much less than the usual prices.

GEO. C. ALLEN,
Importer of Watches and Jewelry, wholesale and retail, No. 11 Wall-st., 2d floor, near Broadway.

GOLD SHIRT STUDS—KNOW-NOTHING

STUDS	$4 50 to $[illegible]
CARBUNCLE	[illegible]
CAMEO	[illegible]
ODD FELLOWS	[illegible]
MASONIC	[illegible]
GOLD STONE	[illegible]
ONYX	[illegible]
AGATE	[illegible]
EMBOSSED GOLD	[illegible]
PLAIN	[illegible]

All descriptions of Studs at low prices.
GEORGE C. ALLEN, Importer,
No. 11 Wall-st., second floor, near Broadway.

GOLD WATCHES AND STERLING SILVER WARE, together with a rich assortment of DIAMONDS and all kinds of fine Gold Jewelry.

GOLD LEPINE, four holes jeweled	$22
GOLD LEPINES	[illegible]
GOLD WATCHES, from	$30 to $[illegible]
SILVER WATCHES, jeweled	10 to 60
PLATED TEA SETS, double plated	18 to 60
PLATED CAKE BASKETS	5 to 30

All our goods are warranted to be as represented.
SQUIRE, LANDER & CO., No. 97 Fulton-st., N. Y.

INDEPENDENT SECOND WATCHES.—[illegible] G. C. ALLEN, No. 11 Wall-st., second floor, near Broadway, Importer of Watches and Jewelry.

PATENT LEVER WATCHES.—Fine English patent lever watches, in gold and silver cases, full jeweled and plain, fine time-keepers, for sale, wholesale and retail, at less than usual prices. G. C. ALLEN, No. 11 Wall-st., second floor, near Broadway, Importer of Watches and Jewelry.

NOTICE TO GAS CONSUMERS—IMPORTANT REDUCTION IN THE COST OF GAS.—[illegible]

At the New-York Daily Times, where the Gas Regulator has been in operation [illegible]

All agree that the light on the new system is fully equal [illegible]

[illegible] J. FIRMIN, No. [illegible] between [illegible] and 20th-st.

[illegible]

Our gas lights on the Compositors' floor operate entirely to our satisfaction. There are no complaints among the workmen of deficiency of light. M. F. GALE.
AUG. 28, 1854.

The gas lights around the presses, the engines, and about the Press Room generally, were so bad, flickering and unsteady that it was quite painful to work by them; indeed the effect would have been utterly destructive to the sight of the workmen, if the cause—this unsteady light—had been continued.

Firmin's system has removed the difficulty—the lights are now [illegible] steady and pleasant; they are equal to our wants, better and stronger than they were before the change.
AUG. 28, 1854. WM. P. CLAWSON.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at the Comptroller's Office, No. 3 Hall of Records, until WEDNESDAY, Oct. 11, 1854, at 2 o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened, for the whole or any part of the amount of $300,000 of "PUBLIC BUILDING STOCK No. 3," authorized by an act of the Legislature of this State, passed June 28, 1851, and by an ordinance of the Common Council approved by the Mayor, Sept. 26, 1854. The said stock will embrace ONE THOUSAND SHARES, the par value of which will be $100 each share, and will bear an interest at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum, payable quarter yearly; and the principal payable [illegible] on the 1st day of November, 1884. The proposals will state the number of shares desired, and the sum that will be paid for each share. The persons or person whose proposal shall be accepted will be required to pay for the stock awarded to him, or them, within three days after being notified by this Department. Each proposal should be sealed up and directed as follows: "Proposals for Public Building Stock No. 3," and the proposals thus sealed up and directed are to be inclosed in a second envelope, sealed, and directed to "A. C. FLAGG, Comptroller, No. 3 Hall of Records, New-York."

JACOB A. WESTERVELT, Mayor.
F. R. TILLOU, Recorder.
A. C. FLAGG, Comptroller.
F. W. EDMONDS, Chamberlain.
WM. CHAUNCEY, Ch'n Finance Com. Bd. Ald.
WM. M. VERMILYE, Chairman Finance Com'ee, Board Counc'n, Commissioners of Sinking Fund.
FINANCE DEPARTMENT, New-York, Sept. 27, 1854.

NEW-YORK CITY BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

[illegible]

Dry Goods.
BOWEN, McNAMEE & CO. (Imp. & Job.) 112 Broadway.

French, Swiss and German Dry Goods.
AUGUST WEITER (Importer) ... 30 Broad-st.

Dundee Linens, Sail Duck, &c.
CAMERON & BUTT (Importers) ... 30 Broad-st.
WM. [illegible] & CO. (Importers) ... 49 and 51 Pine-st.

Laces, Millinery Goods, Embroideries and Trimmings.
S. SPANLHEIM & CO. (Importers) ... 40 Broadway.

Ladies' Dress Trimmings, Berlin Wool, Fringes, Gimps, Tassels, Buttons, &c.
KOHLSAAT BRO'S. (Importers and Jobbers). 48 John-st.
CHAS. FRICKERT ... 37 Dey-st.

Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods.
J. M. DAVIES, JONES & CO. Imp. & Man'rs 36 Warren-st.
C. F. HATCH & CO., (Impt's and Man'rs) ... 97 William-st.

Clothing and Furnishing Goods at Wholesale.
HANFORD & BRO. ... 30 Park-row, opposite Astor House.

French and German Fancy Baskets.
C. ZINN & CO., No. 32 Maiden-lane, Importers of French and German Fancy Traveling Baskets and Manufacturers of Cane and Colored Willow Furniture and Jenny Lind Workstands, &c.

Fancy Goods and Hosiery.
ENGLEMANN & CO., No. 21 William-st., Fancy Goods, Buttons, Cotton and Woolen Hosiery. To cash buyers, only seven per cent. net profit on the importing prices. For your own benefit call and see.

Architects.
F. DIAPER ... 35 Wall-st.
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Gold Leaf and Gold Foil.
J. L. WAUGH ... No. 112 Franklin-st.

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R. L. ALLEN (late A. B. Allen & Co.) 189 and 191 Water-st.

Average Adjuster and Insurance Broker.
WALTER R. JONES, Jr. ... 50 Wall-st.

Architects.
H. DANIELS (Landscape Gardener) ... 331 Broadway.

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UNION INDIA RUBBER CO., Manufactory 41 John-st.

American Soap Company.
Manufacturers Superior Family Soaps .. 244 Washington-st.

Advertising Agents.
S. M. PETTENGILL & CO. ... 119 Nassau-st.

Boat and Car Bazaar.
INGERSOLL'S ... 108 South-st.
From 200 to 300 Boats always on hand. A liberal discount allowed to those who buy to sell again.

Ballard's Premium Hair Dye.
The cheapest and best. For sale or applied. O. M. BALLARD'S Improved Hair Dye. 333 Broadway, up stairs.

Brokers, Bill or Note.
D. M. FARNUM ... 6 Jauncey-court, Wall-st.
GEO. C. SMALLEY ... 65 Wall-st.

Booksellers and Publishers.
A. S. BARNES & CO. (National School Series) 51 John-st.

Britannia and Plated Ware, Cutlery, Japannery, &c.
J. & C. BERRIAN (Wholesale and Retail Dealers) 601 Broadway, Cooking Utensils, Tin, Wood and Willow Wares, Refrigerators, Meat Safes, &c.

Blacking and Inks.—Dunlap's Vegetable.
C. G. EVERITT, (sole Proprietor,) Manufacturing Emporium, 36 Gold-st., New-York. Tin boxes and Canisters in endless variety by machinery, superior to the best, cheaper than the cheapest; also Druggists' tin ware in general.

Carpetings.
PETERSON & HUMPHREY ... 379 Broadway.

Druggists.
KINSLEY & DARLING, (Wholesale Dealers) 25 Vesey-st.

Daguerreotypes.
J. GURNEY ... 349 Broadway.
The oldest and most extensive in the United States.

Defiance Salamander Safes, and Gollin's Defiance Locks and Cross Bars.
ROBT. M. PATRICK (Manufacturer) ... 192 Pearl-st.

Dyeing Establishment.
BARRETT'S, NEPHEWS & CO., Staten Island Fancy Dyeing Establishment, 3 John-st., New-York.

Dentistry.
JOSEPH W. VER VALEN .. 21 St. Mark's-place (8th-st.)

Engravers, (Wood.)
J. W. ORR, (the best work done here) ... 75 Nassau-st.
W. HOWLAND ... 309 Broadway, above Astor House.

Encaustic Tiles and Garnkirk Chimney Tops.
MILLER, COATES & YOULE (Importers) . 279 Pearl-st.

Expresses, Shipping Merchants.
EDWARDS, SANDFORD & CO. (Foreign). 36 Broadway.

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J. N. GIMBREDE ... 588 Broadway and 2 Metropolitan Hotel.
HICKS & AFFLICK ... 330 Broadway, corner of Walker-st.

Lithographers.
GEORGE HAYWARD ... 120 Water-st.

Doors, Sashes and Blinds.
N. P. KIMBALL, (Wholesale and Retail) 78 Beekman-st.

French Window Glass.
J. H. POI[illegible] & CO. (Importers) ... 24 Barclay-st.

Fishing Tackle.
J. B. CROOKE & CO. (Impt's and Man'rs) ... 50 Fulton-st.

Furs.
C. G. GUNTHER & SONS, (Importers and Shippers,) No. 46 Maiden-lane.

Grate and Fender Makers.
W. H. JACKSON, (formerly W. & N. Jackson & Sons,) No. 251 Broadway, one door above Murray-st.

Grindstones.
J. S. WHITNEY & CO. ... 4 South, and 36 Washington-st.

India Rubber Shoes, Whips, Clothing, Balls, &c.
NEWARK INDIA RUBBER Manuf. Co., 30 Maiden-lane.

Hardware, Cutlery, Edge Tools, &c.
C. S. LITTLE, (Imp. & General Dealer,) 33 & 34 Fulton-st.

Looking Glasses and Picture Frames.
JOHN S. WILLARD ... 44 Pearl-st., near Chatham.

Law Booksellers and Publishers.
BANKS, GOULD & CO. ... 144 Nassau-st.

Lightning Rods.
A. M. QUIMBY & SON .. 133 East 27th, and 145 Nassau-sts.

Insulated Lightning Rods.
LYON Manufacturing Co., Insulated Lightning Conductors for buildings and ships, (Otis' Patent) ... 345 Broadway.

Lamps and Gas Fixtures.
DEITZ, BRO'S & CO. (Manufacturers) ... 134 William-st.

Mahogany and Rosewood.
HOUGHTON & BRO. (all Fancy Goods) ... 30 Walker-st.

Musical Instruments, Strings, &c.
F. ZOGBAUM & CO. (Importers) ... 37 Maiden-lane.
CARGILL & CO. (Impt's and Manuf.) ... 77 Maiden-lane.
BRUNO & WEISSENBORN & CO., Importer and Manufacturer, 3 Maiden-lane.

Needles, Fish-hooks, and Fishing Tackle.
THOS. H. BATE (Importer and Manuf.) 35 Maiden-lane.

Paper in Rolls and Reams.
EUGENE ELY ... 75 Fulton-st., 3d door below Gold.

Paints, Oils, &c.
RAYNOLDS & DEVOE ... 106 Water-st.

Window and Plate Glass, (French and English.)
F. HOPKINS & BRO'S (Importers) ... 61 Barclay-st.

Paper Warehouses.
C. W. FIELD & CO. (Wholesale Dealers) ... 11 Cliff-st.
DUNCAN, LEWIS & BARTOW ... 101 William-st.

Planished Tin and Japanned Ware.
GEO. HODGETTS ... 130 William-st.

Saddles, Harness, Trunks, &c.
B. M. SEGEE, (Imp. of Manuf.) cor. 12th-st. 829 Broadway.

Sewing Machines.
AM. MAGNETIC SEWING MACHINE CO. 387 Broadway.

Ship Bread and Crackers.
ERASTUS TITUS & CO. ... 362 Washington-st.
EPH. TREADWELL & SONS, 375 Washington, and 244 Front-st.

Toys and Fancy Goods.
J. AHLBORN & CO. ... 34 Maiden-lane, and 29 Liberty-st.
J. W. HOLBERTON (and Fireworks) ... 43 Maiden-lane.

☞ Any additions to the above list should be brought to the office of S. M. PETTENGILL & CO., No. 119 Nassau-st.

NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING.

S. M. PETTENGILL & CO., No. 119 Nassau-st., New-York, have made such arrangements with the best and most widely circulated journals of the United States and Canada, that they are enabled to make a saving of time and expense to the advertisers who do business through them. They select the best papers, and advertise conspicuously at the very lowest prices, and always keep the interest of their customers in view. Merchants are invited to call on them.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

$20,000.—ATTENTION ALL.—Purchasers of Pianos are respectfully informed that, in consequence of the scarcity of money, we are now offering our extensive assortment of Pianos at prices hitherto unknown in this country. Every instrument is fully warranted to stand the test of any climate. Pianos worth $450 are now offered for $325; those worth $400 for $300; $250 Pianos for $200 each, and $200 for $150, &c. 30 Pianos of different sizes, new and second hand, to let. Also, an assortment of Triple-stringed Celestial Pianos always on hand, by ELY & MUNGER,
Manufacturers and Dealers, No. 381 Broadway.

ASSIGNEES' SALE OF PIANO-FORTES, TOOLS, PATTERNS, &c.—The stock of NUNNS & CO. will be sold at the Warerooms of McDONALD & PORTER, No. 228 Bowery, at a great sacrifice for cash. The stock comprises an assortment of grand diagonal and horizontal, 6½ and 7 octaves, in plain and carved cases. Also, several second-hand pianos, from $40 to $125, fully warranted, by order of WM. WAKE, Assignee.

ATTENTION—Is respectfully invited to our extensive assortment of superior PIANO-FORTES at our new and spacious warerooms, No. 421 Broome-st., (a few doors east of Broadway,) which, in consequence of the increased demand for our unrivalled instruments, have been fitted up with special regard to the convenience of our numerous friends and patrons.
LIGHTE, NEWTON & BRADBURY.

PIANO-FORTES—Professors and connoisseurs will profit by calling and examining F. H. CHAMBERS' justly celebrated instruments, which stand unrivaled and unequaled by any in the United States for sweetness of tone, durability and elegance of finish. Warerooms, No. 385 Broadway. N. B.—The splendid "Grand" finished back 7½ octave is ready for exhibition.

A VERY RARE BARGAIN.—A beautiful 7-octave $310 rosewood piano-forte will be sold for $225, as the owner is going to Europe. It has a splendid tone, round corners, and is perfect every way. It is not 4 months old, been used but little, fully warranted by the best makers. It can be seen at No. 6 College-place, from 9 o'clock A. M. until 3 P. M.

A. W. LADD & CO.'S GRAND DIAGONAL PIANO-FORTES with new grand action, which are so superior in all the points which constitute a perfect instrument, LINCOLN & THOMPSON, sole agents, No. 421 Broadway.

WINDMILL.—Just what the civilized world have looked for for many centuries, HALLADAY'S SELF-REGULATING WINDMILL will be on exhibition at the State Fair, Philadelphia, Sept. 27 to 29, New-York, Oct. 3 to 6, New-Haven, Oct. 10 to 13.
HALLADAY, McCRAY & CO., Ellington, Conn.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF BOOTS AND SHOES.—The entire stock of C. B. BENEDICT & CO. will be sold within sixty days at their store No. 22 Dey-st., for cash. By order of the Assignee.
PHILIP N. GRIFFIN, Assignee.

INSTRUCTION.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 21 4th-st., on Washington square, Conducted by GEORGE W. CLARKE, A. M., and JAMES FANNING, A. M., Principals, commences its THIRTEENTH School Year, on the SECOND MONDAY of September, 1854.

BUILDING.

The JUNIOR, MIDDLE, and SENIOR DEPARTMENTS occupy three stories of the building, erected and arranged by the Principals expressly for the accommodation of this institution.

The rooms for recitation are large, pleasant, and numerous, and the instruction provided is in the proportion of twenty pupils to every teacher.

LOCATION.

The corner of 4th and Macdougal-sts., fronting Washington square, is a location central, convenient, and healthful, and peculiarly for the suitable study and instruction of youth. In this Park the pupils enjoy, in their daily recreations, at the recesses, all the advantages of the country for purity of air, vigor of exercise, and pleasantness of play-ground. Social and natural exercise in the open air is of the highest value to the physical welfare of the young, and is regarded as far more safe and salutary than the best ARTIFICIAL GYMNASTICS in the world.

Pupils are received from 7 to 20 years of age, and instructed by able Professors in all the branches of Academical learning, preparatory to business, or any class of College, including thorough knowledge of French, Spanish, Italian and German, Book-keeping by double-entry, the arts of Drawing and Painting, together with theoretical and practical Surveying.

CLASSICS.

Unusual facilities exist in this institution for rapid and thorough progress in the Ancient Classics. The following classes in Latin and Greek have resumed their daily recitations, viz: Latin Grammar, Latin Reader, Caesar, Virgil, Cicero and Sallust; Greek Grammar, Greek Reader, Xenophon, Anabasis and Homer's Iliad.

Pupils of the Juvenile Classes are under the special care and tuition of one of the Principals.

New Pupils receive private and individual instruction when necessary to fit them for entering to advantage the classes of which they are to be members; and the departments are so organized as to [illegible] any Pupil to advance to higher classes whenever his proficiency will warrant it.

While nothing sectarian is allowed, the Holy Scriptures are read daily at the opening of the School, and the strictest morality is required of all the members.

The annual public examination of this Institution will take place in the early part of [illegible]

Personal interviews with the Principals and Catalogues containing the names of Patrons and Pupils, together with the plan of instruction [illegible] at the rooms of the Institute. For the information of parents seeking a suitable place in the city for the instruction of their sons, and who are not acquainted with the institution, the names of some of the present patrons are appended, by permission:

Rev. Asa D. Smith, D. D.,	Mr. Thomas J. Townsend,
Rev. J. M. Vincent,	Mr. Ernest Fiedler,
Hon. Wm. F. Havemeyer,	Mr. Fredrick L. Talcott,
F. Vanderpool, M. D.,	Mr. Joseph Grice,
A. M. Gunn, M. D.,	Mr. Benj. H. Lillie,
Joseph Worster, M. D.,	Mr. Wm. B. Van Wagenen,
A. D. Hall, M. D.,	Mr. Wm. E. Sackett,
Wm. Power, M. D.,	Mr. E. Carrington,
Lewis Hallock, M. D.,	Mr. James Wetherspoon,
J. C. Forrester, M. D.,	Mr. A. M. Sackett,
Philip Millspaugh, Esq.,	Mr. John Sennett,
Mr. Thomas F. Kettell,	Mr. H. M. Valentine,
Mr. Edward R. Collins,	Mr. E. F. French,
Mr. Louis E. Hargous,	Mr. Wm. A. Cummings,
Mr. W. A. Hobbs,	Mr. Samuel M. Pond,
Mr. Josiah W. Baker,	Mr. John Wells,
Mr. David Marks,	Mr. Matthew Clark,
Mr. Fredwell Ketchum,	Mr. David Belden,
Mr. John N. Genin,	Mr. C. F. [illegible],
Mr. John H. Abeel,	Mr. George W. [illegible],
Mr. Aug. E. Theriot,	Captain K. Couillard,
Mr. [illegible],	Mr. Ezra Wheeler,
Mr. Courtlandt Palmer,	Mr. Samuel [illegible],
Mr. Wm. H. Livingston,	Mr. Anthony Yeoman,
Mr. [illegible],	Mr. Moses B. Taylor,
Mr. [illegible],	Mr. Wm. D. Seabury,
Mr. Charles Lowter,	Mr. Rufus Sanger,
Mr. Henry Bendel,	Mr. Peter Stryker,
Mr. [illegible] King,	Mr. W. A. Richardson,
Mr. [illegible],	Mr. Wm. A. [illegible],
Mr. Henry F. Hart,	Mr. [illegible],
Mr. [illegible],	Mr. John B. Earle,
Mr. Caleb Brush,	Mr. [illegible],
Mr. [illegible],	Mr. Jeremiah Lambert,
Mr. George T. Warner,	Mr. J. H. [illegible],
Mr. E. V. Bonsall,	Mr. [illegible],
Mr. G. Hessenberg,	Mr. H. H. Duckworth,
Mr. Adolphus Core,	Mr. [illegible],
Mr. Nathaniel Currier,	Mr. Lewis Curtis,
Mr. Charles A. [illegible],	Mr. Melancthon Burr,
Mr. George Mills,	Mr. Wm. F. Moller,
Mr. Charles Partridge,	Mr. [illegible],
Mr. James Irwin,	Mr. Geo. W. Brainard,
Mr. A. G. Waterbury,	Mr. Richard [illegible],
Mr. Daniel Walker,	Mr. Alfred Brooks,
Mr. Wm. H. Harbeck,	Mr. James [illegible],
Mr. James S. Sturges.	

THE GLEN HOUSE SCHOOL—BAY-ST., NEWPORT, R. I.—Winter Term begins on first Wednesday of November. Expense $150 for term of five months (two quarters), including tuition, board, room, fuel and light. The undersigned proposes to open at the above time and place, a Select School for Young Ladies, where they will enjoy every facility for obtaining a thorough and complete education. The pupils will be select in character and so limited in number as to insure particular attention to the *peculiar bent of each mind. The course of study will be* classical and well defined; but the methods of instruction both critical and comprehensive.

Circulars containing a fuller statement of the plan of the School, [illegible] C. S. FRANCIS & CO., [illegible] A. DALTON, [illegible] the Principal at Newport.

Refers to Hon. Geo. Bancroft, Hon. Edward Everett, Henry Wadsworth Longfellow, Jared Sparks, LL.D., Pres. Walker, D. D., Pres. of Harvard College, Prof. C. C. Felton, LL. D., W. A. Stearns, D. D., Pres. Amherst College, and Prof. Agassiz.

SEWARD INSTITUTE—FLORIDA, ORANGE CO., N. Y.—The Winter Session will commence on the 30th day of October and continue 22 weeks. The village of Florida is near the line of the Erie Railroad, [illegible] from New-York. Parents from the City [illegible] to visit their sons at the Institute [illegible] day, [illegible] inconvenience. Terms, $150 per annum. Circulars, may be had at IVISON & PHINNEY'S, No. 178 Fulton-st., N. Y., or of the Principal, JOHN W. BOUND, A. M., at the Institute.

SCHOOL.—The School at No. 21 East [illegible] TUESDAY [illegible] subscriber, to render this School deserving of confidence and patronage. Terms $100 per year.
[illegible] H. TYNG, A. M.

NEW-YORK SCHOOL OF DESIGN FOR WOMEN.—[illegible] in Wood Engraving, Lithography, and other branches. By order of the Managers.
L. CORNELIA HATCH, Superintendent.
Orders received at the School for Wood Engraving, &c., *and executed promptly upon reasonable terms.*

THE SCHOOL OF MR. BINGHAM FOR BOYS—Called the CLASSICAL GYMNASIUM [illegible] this country.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, [illegible] GEO. W. CLARKE, A. M., and JAMES FANNING, A. M., Principals. [illegible] MONDAY of Sept., 1854. [illegible] Terms, &c., at APPLETON'S and at the Institute.

ROSE HILL BOARDING SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, Danbury, Conn. The Fall Session commences on MONDAY, Oct. [illegible]
Mrs. C. M. WHITE, Principal.
Refers to W. T. PINKNEY, President of the Astor Insurance Company, No. 67 Chatham-st., New-York.

BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS AT BELLPORT, L. I.—The Fourth Term of the Bellport Classical Institute will commence on the first TUESDAY in November. For circulars apply to WM. KEVAN, Esq., No. 119 Water-st., New-York, and for full particulars address JAMES CRUIKSHANK, Principal.
BELLPORT, L. I., Sept. 13, 1854.

GRAMMAR SCHOOL OF THE UNIVERSITY.—The new term begins September 1. Circulars may be obtained at the bookstores of ROE LOCKWOOD & SON, THOS. J. CROWEN, CHAS. S. FRANCIS, and SAMUEL RAYNOR, or at the University, from the Janitor.
GEO. S. [illegible], Principal.

BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS—At Stamford, Conn. Z. B. NICHOLS, Principal. The Winter Term commences Nov. 1. Circulars containing particulars, can be had at Raynor's Bookstore, No. 76 Bowery, or by addressing the Principal.

G. YALE, TEACHER OF NAVIGATION, Astronomy, Surveying, Draughting, Accounts and Bookkeeping, No. 1 Bowery, (Mechanics' Institute) New-York, and at Williamsburg, cor. 4th and South [illegible] Evening instruction during the Winter.

FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS.—The advertiser is prepared to receive a few scholars for the Winter Session. Circulars containing full particulars may be obtained at S. RAYNOR'S Bookstore, No. 76 Bowery; or, by addressing J. R. NICHOLS, Principal, Weston, Conn.

INSTRUCTION ON THE PIANO-FORTE, GUITAR AND ACCORDION, in a scientific, easy and modern style, by Miss BROWN, on reasonable terms. No. 158 Canal-st., between Varick and Hudson. Apply any Monday or Thursday.

SELECT BOARDING SCHOOL.—Parents or guardians, wishing to place children in a good country school, where the number is limited, may do so by applying to A. A. GOOLD, No. 157 Bowery.

EVENING CLASSES AND PRIVATE LESSONS IN FRENCH, by J. J. BURNIER, No. 263 6th-av., between 16th and 17th-sts. Terms moderate. Reference good. Please call from 6 to 8 o'clock P. M.

THE MISSES BOHR will re-open their boarding and day school, on THURSDAY, September 21. Circulars can be obtained at their residence, No. 154 West 14th-st.

MISS GALE—Teacher of the Piano-forte, No. 61 West 13th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMY—No. 806 BROADWAY, OPPOSITE ELEVENTH-ST.—Mr. DODWORTH has the honor of announcing to his friends and the public, that his classes for the ensuing season will commence on SATURDAY, Oct. 7, at 2 P. M. for ladies, at 4 for children, and at 7½ o'clock for gentlemen. The elegant establishment has been additionally decorated, the floor relaid, and other improvements made during the Summer months. The improved system of instruction, so successful since its adoption, will be retained with slight alterations suggested by experience. Every novelty worthy of attention will be introduced, in addition to all the dances in ordinary practice, with the same careful attention to the deportment [illegible] of the pupils which has hitherto distinguished [illegible] Academy. Circulars containing the days, hours, and terms of instruction, can be had at any time at the Academy, or will be sent by post.

THE ART OF DANCING—At No. 2 East 12th-st., fourth house west of Broadway, south side. Mr. CHARRAUD, respectfully announces to his friends and patrons that his classes will commence SATURDAY, the 14th, and MONDAY, the 16th October. Days—WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 12 o'clock, noon, and at 3, afternoon, for ladies and children, MONDAY and THURSDAY at 7, evening, for gentlemen. Particular attention paid to tenue and deportment of pupils. Boarding Seminaries and private classes attended to. Circulars can be obtained as above.

WHALE AND DAUGHTER'S DANCING CLASSES will commence at Metropolitan Academy, Nos. 88 and 90 6th-av., TUESDAY, Oct. 10; at Gothic Hall, Adams-st., Brooklyn, MONDAY, Oct. 9; at Union Hall Court-st., corner of Sackett, WEDNESDAY, Oct. 11. Programmes [illegible] had as above, or at No. 88 6th-av. W. & D. teach on the most approved and scientific principles.

MRS. A. LANNAY'S DANCING SCHOOL—At Montague Hall, No. 5 Court-st., Brooklyn, will be reopened on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 18. Lessons on WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS, commencing at 3½ o'clock. Mrs. L. will be assisted by her daughter, MADEMOISELLE DANGANNES, as heretofore. Instruction given in schools and to private classes. For particulars, apply to Mrs. L. at No. 42 Livingston-st., Brooklyn.

DANCING.—MORE NEW CLASSES—L. De G. BROOKES, No. 331 Broome-st., is now forming several new classes, to commence immediately. All the fashionable dances taught in one course of lessons. Schools and instruction at hours to suit the applicants.

FOR SALE.

HOUSES FOR SALE—CHEAP.—[illegible] to CHARLES H. SMITH.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—[illegible] No. 42 East 29th-st. The house is 21 feet front by 55 feet deep, with an extension room on the 1st story 15 feet, and contains all the modern improvements. The furniture with the house if desired. Inquire on the premises, between 9 and 12 A. M. and 3 and 5 P. M.

HOUSE IN BROOKLYN FOR SALE.—The two story and basement marble front house, corner First-place and Smith-st., with all the modern improvements; lot 25 by 120 feet. 12 feet court yard. Terms very easy. Apply to JNO. BUTLER & BRO., No. 112 Fulton-st.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE—ONLY $2,000 CASH—A new House and Lot, 5 minutes' walk from Peck slip Ferry Williamsburg. The House has water, gas, and marble mantels. Possession immediately. Apply to S. C. SMITH, No. 39 Rose-street.

HOUSES FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR VACANT LOTS.—A new Brick House [illegible] a large three-story House in 40th-st., $4,500 [illegible] first-class Houses, $7,500 and $11,500. Apply to [illegible] 6th-av., near 33d-st. HALLOCK & BILLINGS.

ASTORIA AND RAVENSWOOD RIVER PLOTS.—From one to three acres each, [illegible] Gate and two plots on Ravenswood Terrace with walls and grounds graded complete. Also, two farms situated about a mile from Astoria, one of 25 and one of 36 acres, high rolling ground, having a fine view of the East River and Flushing Bay, with good dwellings and outbuildings, and shade, ornamental and fruit trees. Both farms can be divided, having fine locations for dwellings with river scenery. Also, country residences with or without water fronts, five minutes' walk from the Astoria Ferry. Also, houses and lots in Astoria, with from two to 5 lots each, and two stores and dwellings for sale. Also, grounds to lease in Astoria suitable for a [illegible] Building sites for manufacturing purposes may be obtained on lease free of ground rent. Apply to JOSIAH BLACKWELL, owner of Grand-st. and the Crescent, or at the Office, near Hell-Gate Ferry, Astoria, L. I.

NEWTOWN VILLAGE LOTS.—IN MY NEW ADDITION—ONLY $50 TO $150—These lots are high and beautifully located in the very heart of this old and flourishing village, which has all the advantages of the City in schools, stores and numerous churches, and only 20 minutes from New-York via Flushing Railroad. For maps, circulars, &c., apply to JOHN B. [illegible] Broadway.

OHIO DISTILLERY FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.—DAVIES & CO. offer for sale their extensive Distillery property, situated at Cuyahoga Falls, Summit County, (near Cleveland) Ohio, or they will exchange for other good property in or about the City. The establishment is in complete order, running from 800 to 1,000 bushels of grain per day. The distillery is well located for receiving grain from all section of the State by railroad or canal. For full particulars apply to CHARLES E. MILLER, Auctioneer, No. 125 Broadway.

HALE'S ADDITION TO EAST NEW-YORK.—Building Lots for sale on Hale's Addition, at prices ranging from $75 to $150. These lots must rise, on account of the improvements going on around them; for lots as valuable as East New-York Centre lots, which are now selling at more than double these prices. This property has the best means of access by railroad and omnibus lines, and offers the greatest inducements to purchasers. Apply to CHARLES E. MILLER, No. 125 Broadway.

FARM FOR SALE IN NEW-JERSEY.—The subscriber will sell his farm on which he now resides, at Totowa, about 2½ miles from the city of Paterson, and 17½ miles from the City of New-York. It is pleasantly situated on the west side of the Passaic River on the road leading from Paterson to Little Falls, opposite the [illegible] County Bridge. The farm contains 73 acres, suitably divided in arable and meadow, and a small part in woodland. The arable land is in the highest state of cultivation, having been used for the last 15 years for market gardening, also for selling milk, for which it is well adapted, having the very best of pasture ground. The Buildings are large and commodious and nearly new. The situation is one of the pleasantest. It is altogether one of the best farms now offered for sale. Title indisputable. The one half of the purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage on the premises at 6 per cent.

P. S.—The stock, consisting of [illegible] together with the Farming Utensils, &c., &c., may be had also with the farm if desired. For further particulars apply to JAMES BERRY, No. 2 Fulton-st., New-York, or C. J. VAN WAGGENEN, Paterson, or to GARRET [illegible] BLAUVELT, on the premises.

FARM FOR SALE.—A farm containing 50 acres of land, 41 acres under a high state of cultivation, situated in the village of Bethel, Sullivan County, N. Y. On the premises are a [illegible] and out-houses; also, a wagon-maker's shop; said farm is on the Newburg and Cochecton Turnpike, and 6½ miles from Cochecton Depot, on the Erie Railroad. For particulars inquire of THOMAS [illegible], on the premises, or of C. J. WARD, No. 299 Pearl-st., New-York.

FARM FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.—A desirable farm of 48 acres, pleasantly located on the banks of Passaic River, two miles from Boiling Spring Depot, and *within six miles of the City of New-York, is offered for* sale at a low price, or exchange for City property. Apply to E. C. HALLIDAY, No. 1 [illegible] Pine-st.

WHITE MARBLE FRONT HOUSE FOR SALE CHEAP.—[illegible] modern improvements, [illegible] on bond mortgage. Inquire of S. P. TOWNSEND, No. 22 Nassau-st., up stairs.

EAST NEW-YORK LOAN AND BUILDING COMPANY.—C. E. MILLER, general agent, No. 125 Broadway, [illegible] now prepared to make further loans for building [illegible] houses are now ready for sale, at prices ranging from [illegible] to $3,500. Price of building lots from $150 to $250.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.—Pine and spruce timber lands. Four parcels, 2,500 or 5,000 acres each, adjoining on the Raquette and St. Regis, near Potsdam, St. Lawrence County, for other improved property or stocks. Apply to ROBERT CRAM, No. 1 Nassau-st.

LOTS IN HARLEM FOR SALE CHEAP.—[illegible] handsomest lots in Harlem. Will be sold separately or together, low, on very easy terms. Apply to J. [illegible], No. 169 Hester-st.

TO LET.

HOUSE TO LET.—On [illegible] Yorkville—One of a row of handsome new 3-story houses with [illegible] in front, on the North side of 86th-st., directly West of 4th-av. The situation is desirable and convenient; the house is now being painted throughout, and put in complete order, Croton water &c. Rent very moderate. Possession immediately. Apply to R. L. SUYDAM, [illegible] Waverly-pl., or to B. SILLECK, 86th-st., Yorkville.

HOUSE TO LET.—A modern-built dwelling house, in the village of Newtown, Long Island, accessible the Williamsburg Plank-road—access to the City every half hour by stage, and hourly by railroad, three minutes walk from the Station. Possession given immediately. Further particulars may be had by inquiring of C. T. MOORE, near the premises, or of PETER GOSLINE, Jr., with Messrs. Peck & Fairweather, Flushing.

HOUSE TO LET.—The house situated on the east side of 5th-av. near to 14th st., being five stories, handsomely finished for a first-class boarding-house, with all the modern improvements. Inquire of the owner on the premises, Mondays and Thursdays, from 10 to 12 o'clock. Also, some floors and stores to let on the same block. Agent on the premises daily.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET IN BROOKLYN.—[illegible]

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET.—A large Boarding house, either furnished or unfurnished, near the City Hall, west of Broadway. Will be let, with immediate possession, to a respectable party, with good security. Inquire of R. JOHNSON, No. 141, Broadway, 3d floor.

UPPER PART OF A HOUSE TO LET.—The upper part of house No. 57 Monroe-st., and Furniture for sale. The Furniture is all new and in the best condition, it having all been bought in May last. The house is well located and in a pleasant neighborhood. This is a rare chance for young beginners in housekeeping, or a small family. Gas, Croton water, &c. [illegible] the house. For particulars, please apply on the premises between 9 and 12 o'clock A. M., or from 3 until 5 o'clock P. M. P. S.—Should all the furniture not be required a part will be disposed of. Possession given immediately.
CHARLES LUM, No. 57 Monroe-st.

PART OF A HOUSE TO LET.—The second story of the dwelling No. 23 Rivington-st., consisting of two rooms with pantries between. The premises will be rented to a small family, or one of the rooms to a single person. References given and required. Can be seen at any time.

TWO NEW COTTAGES TO LET.—Each with ten rooms and garden, three lots, on 8th-st., near 3d-av., Brooklyn. Can run on 3d-av. to the Ferries. Rent [illegible] May next. E. H. BODMAN, No. 37 Wall-st.

ROOMS TO LET.—No. 400 Broadway, corner of [illegible] Suitable for artists or for offices. Inquire of W. DURACK, Room No. 17, or THOMAS E. BODMAN, No. 37 Wall-st.

COTTAGE TO LET.—At East Brooklyn, Railroad route, fare 4 cents, a small neat cottage and garden, three bedrooms, two rooms, first floor, kitchen and cellar. Rent $150 per annum. A small [illegible] family [illegible] Apply to F. F. VAN BEUREN, Myrtle-av., near Franklin.

STEAM POWER, EMPIRE WORKS—Foot of East 25th-st., New-York. Both room and power unequaled by any establishment in the United States.
SLOAN & LEGGETT.

STORES OR WAREROOMS TO LET.—In the second story of Appleton's Building, corner of Leonard-st.; most spacious stores on Broadway, [illegible] description of retail or wholesale business. No more desirable location to be found on Broadway. Apply to D. APPLETON & CO., Nos. 346 and 348 Broadway.

STEAM POWER.—Rooms to let, with steady steam power, in the new buildings Nos. 7, 9 and 11 Canal-st., between Centre and Elm, running through to Walker-st. Inquire of I. GAUDU, Engineer, on the premises.

STEAM POWER TO LET—In light and airy rooms [illegible] J. P. HULL & SONS, [illegible]

SHOP TO LET OR LEASE.—A convenient, well-lighted shop, with steam-power, to let on [illegible] terms. Apply on the premises to WM. S. FORD, No. 128 West 25th-st., east of 9th-av. N. B.—A horse-power [illegible]

SHOPS TO LET.—Two floors of shops, No. 117 West 25th-st., 2d and 3d, to let. Inquire on the premises.

COAL.

COAL AND FLOUR.—Coal, first quality [illegible] barrel, at the wholesale market price, delivered in New-York, Brooklyn, Williamsburg, or Jersey City. Apply at the People's Coal and Flour Agency, No. 23 Broadway.

CHEAP COAL.—300 tons small White Ash Furnace Coal, and 200 tons best White-Ash Stove and [illegible] for sale on very low terms, to close the concern, at the yard, corner of Washington and Albany-streets, lately occupied by J. L. WORTH.

COAL.—I am now selling the best quality of Red Ash Coal at $7 per ton, weight warranted [illegible] from boats. PETER CLINTON, corner King and Greenwich-sts., 26th-st. and 9th-av.

COPARTNERSHIP.

DISSOLUTION.—The Copartnership heretofore existing between the subscribers under the firm of LINDLEY & PORTER, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. CHAS. F. PORTER is duly authorized to settle the business and use the name of the firm in liquidation.
C. P. LINDLEY,
CHAS. F. PORTER.
New-York, Oct. 2, 1854.

DISSOLUTION.—Mr. EDWARD HUGHES has THIS DAY withdrawn from our firm.
HUGHES, [illegible] & CO.
New-York, May 1, 1854.

COSTAR'S EFFECTUAL [illegible] EXTERMINATOR—Depot, No. 388 Broadway, New-York. None genuine, unless signed by HENRY R. COSTAR. For sale by all the principal Druggists.

AUCTION SALES.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

SEVENTY FORDHAM LOTS AT AUCTION.—ALBERT H. NICOLAY will sell on TUESDAY, Oct. 10, at 12 precisely, on the ground, without reserve to the highest bidder, seventy desirable lots, situated in the healthy village of Fordham, Westchester County, N. Y., on the line of the Harlem Railroad, about ... minutes ride from the City of New-York, and within five or eight minutes walk of the Railroad Depot. There are ... trains to and from the City daily, and the communication is only about 11 cents per day. These beautiful lots will be sold without reserve to close an interest, on the following liberal terms: ... per cent. and the auctioneer's fees on the day of sale, and ... per cent. a month thereafter, until the whole amount is paid ... Maps and bills of full particulars can be obtained on applying to ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer, No. 4 Broad-st., New-York.

N. B.—Should it storm on Tuesday, Oct. 10, the sale will take place at the same hour at the Merchants' Exchange, New-York.

D. S. HOUGH, Auctioneer.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—D. S. HOUGH will sell a very rich and varied collection of Household Furniture at No. 73 Warren-st., THIS (Saturday) MORNING, at 10½ o'clock A. M., embracing handsome French oval glasses, pictures, lace window drapery, fine Italian centre tables, rosewood piano, corner etageres, rosewood quartets, inlaid tables, sofas and piers, rosewood suites in satin brocatelle, tapestry, Brussels carpeting, velvet rugs, ... The sale will take place without regard to weather.

F. COLTON, Auctioneer.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS, OIL PAINTINGS, MIRRORS, &c.—F. COLTON will sell THIS DAY, (Saturday,) Oct. 7, at 10½ o'clock, at the Auction rooms, No. 122 Beekman-st., a large assortment of new and second-hand furniture, comprising several suites of parlor furniture in brocatelle and hair cloth, rosewood and mahogany, French bedsteads, wardrobes, book-cases, mahogany chairs of all kinds, sofas ... also, curl maple and black walnut do. Sale peremptory.

WM. IRVING, Auctioneer.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—WILLIAM IRVING & CO. ... Also, rosewood piano by Chickering; do. by Worcester.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE IN BROOKLYN.—ON SATURDAY MORNING, Oct. 7, at 10½ o'clock, ... Deposit will be required of every purchaser.

CHARLES E. MILLER, Auctioneer.

MELVILLE LOTS AT AUCTION.—CHARLES E. MILLER will sell on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 11, at 1 o'clock, on the ground, 80 reserved building lots in the beautiful village of Melville ... For further particulars apply to CHARLES E. MILLER, Auctioneer, ...

P. S.—Should it storm on Wednesday, Oct. 11, sale will take place next fair day.

JOHN L. VANDEWATER, Auctioneer.

FANCY GOODS, &c.—JOHN L. VANDEWATER will sell on TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, Oct. 10 and 11, at 10½ o'clock each day, at the sales room, No. 30 Pine and No. 36 Cedar-sts., ... china dinner, tea and toilet sets, card receivers, ... silver plated and silver mounted tea sets, castors, cake-baskets, ...

C. W. HOLMES, Auctioneer.

ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AT AUCTION.—C. W. HOLMES will sell, THIS DAY, (Saturday,) Oct. 7, at 10½ o'clock, the entire contents of the House No. 115 West 20th-st., between 6th and 7th-avs., ... furniture, with which the sale will commence.

WILLIAM IRVING, Auctioneer.

ROSEWOOD FURNITURE, PIANOS, MIRRORS, &c.—WILLIAM IRVING & CO., Auctioneers, will sell at auction, on SATURDAY, Oct. 7, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom, No. 8 Pine-st., rosewood ... piano by Chickering; mahogany piano, by Worcester, ... furniture, covered in silk brocatelle, ... ture, window cornices, hair mattresses, blankets, &c.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

BY HENRY H. LEEDS & CO.—THIS DAY, Saturday, at 10½ o'clock, at the store, No. 19 Nassau-st., genteel household furniture, (removed for convenience of sale,) consisting of rosewood and mahogany parlor suites, in brocatelle, velvet, plush, ... which the sale will commence.

J. VANDEWATER, Auctioneer.

PAINTINGS AT AUCTION.—J. L. VANDEWATER, Auctioneer, SATURDAY, Oct. 7, at 11 o'clock ... No. 30 Pine and 36 Cedar-sts., a splendid collection of oil paintings ... importations, and never before exhibited.

MATTHEW JORDAN, Auctioneer.

BY JORDAN & NORTON.—Auctioneers and Commission Merchants, No. 325 Broadway (up stairs). ... Sale of BOOKS, STATIONERY, &c., ... Catalogues ready Oct. 5.

GEO. COMMERFORD, Auctioneer.

HORSES.—NEW-YORK HIPPODROME.—Will be sold at auction THIS DAY, at 12 o'clock, on the premises, Madison-square, the entire stud of Horses, consisting in part of 13 pairs fine matched carriage horses, ... Sale positive and without reserve.

R. SUYDAM, Auctioneer.

GREAT SALE OF FINE WINES, PURE BRANDIES AND CHOICE CORDIALS, &c.— ... THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock, at the salesroom No. ... Wall-st. ... EDWARD ...

A. C. TUTTLE, Auctioneer.

DUTCH BULBOUS ROOTS AT AUCTION.—THIS DAY.—A. C. TUTTLE will sell THIS DAY, at 10 o'clock, at No. 19 Wall-st., ... Bulbous Roots, consisting of Hyacinths, Tulips, ... Crowns Imperial, Lilies, Crocus, &c. ... VAN DER SCHOOT & VAN ...

PAINE FARM FOR SALE AT AUCTION.— ... New-Rochelle, Westchester County, ... of New-York to Thomas Paine, for his services during the Revolution. ... Further particulars can be had of Mr. ... COLE & CHILTON, No. ... Nassau-st.

THE CROTON LAKE ICE COMPANY'S ... AND POND, ICE-HOUSES, &c.—On the Harlem Railroad, at Mahopac Pond, in Putnam County, will be sold at auction, under a Judgment in Partition, to the highest bidder, on the 21st day of October, 1854, at 12 o'clock, noon, at Towner's Station, in said County.

PHILADELPHIA VEAL AND MUTTON.— ... received, three times a week, ... Market. ...

CHARCOAL PIG IRON.— ... manufactured at our works in ... County, N. J. ... JOHN A. ... & CO., ... Cliff-st., N. Y.

MEDICAL.

MRS. ALLEN'S WORLD'S HAIR RESTORER.—Warranted not to contain any deleterious substance. An unfailing remedy and preserver of the hair and head. It is not a dye. The Hair and Whiskers, however gray, are restored to their pristine beauty in the Original Life Color. No Toupees, Wigs, Spermaceti and Gray Hair will need be worn.

This pleasant and valuable preparation has been used for many years by hundreds of the most distinguished and wealthy persons in the land who had previously tried all the nostrums of the day without success; not only losing the money which had been expended therefor, but seriously injuring their hair and health.

It is entirely different from the other preparations for the hair, which are composed of deleterious articles, such as lead, lime, caustic, Spanish flies, green vitriol and oil of vitriol, which are said to cause the hair to grow on the palms of the hands, but which, in reality, greatly injure the health of those who use them.

The Restorer is easily applied, and will not stain the finest linen. Its effect is sure in every instance, if applied according to directions.

The Restorer, used with the Xylobalsamum, not only cleanses the hair, but inclines it to curl, giving it a soft, glossy and natural appearance. Use this preparation before retiring at night. In the morning apply a little soft water, and then the Xylobalsamum. Fat oil, marrow and alcohol do serious injury to the head and hair, and should not be used.

The Restorer will strengthen and preserve the sight, and remove and prevent dizziness, headache, scurf, dandruff, scald head, or any eruption of the skin, and all unnatural perspiration of the head. It prevents the falling of the hair and cures baldness when not hereditary, and, by invigorating the skin, muscles, nerves, blood vessels, and roots of the hair, will gradually but soon change the gray locks, and cause the young hair to grow in the original life color.

When once restored, by applying it a few times at intervals of three months, you will not have a gray hair if you should attain the age of one hundred years.

When used for baldness, you must take off your wig, scratch, use silk, or anything which will cause a return of the insensible perspiration of the head.

Persons sending orders for the World's Hair Restorer, must state the color of their hair, whether light or dark, as it has been thoroughly proved by long experience that the ingredients which will restore light hair will not have any effect on black.

It is a certain cure for catarrh in the head.

No. 1 is for dark hair; No. 2 is for light hair, and is composed of articles having a tendency to restore nature's loss.

No. 2 is Zylobalsamum, a superior article for dressing the hair, old or young, and is essential to use with No. 1 or No. 2.

It will be found on trial to be an indispensable article for the toilet.

The World's Hair Restorer and Xylobalsamum require no puffing. So after giving them a fair trial all are sure to recommend them to their friends.

The Hair Restorer, Nos. 1 and No. 2, is put up in large size bottles, at only $1 50 per bottle. One is generally enough for a whole year. The Xylobalsamum, or dressing for the hair, No. 3, 37½ cents per bottle; thus coming within the means of all persons. No such preparation has ever before been offered to the public. The great demand for it is productive of many worthless imitations, and shows that its worth is duly appreciated. None genuine except "Mrs. Allen's World's Hair Restorer, New-York," is blown on the bottles, and her signature is on the directions.

Agents supplied by the dozen at the wholesale prices.

For sale by Druggists and Perfumers generally, throughout the United States, Canada and Cuba. Principal Depot, Laboratory and Manufactory, No. 355 BROOME-st., corner Elizabeth, New-York; RUSHTON, CLARKE & CO., under Astor, Irving, and St. Nicholas Hotels; and C. H. RING, No. 192 Broadway.

THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION. By Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women. One hundredth Edition, (500,000,) 18mo., pp. 250. On Fine Paper, Extra Binding, $1. Every complaint to which a woman is subject, from girlhood to womanhood, as also as wife and as mother, are fully described, with the causes, the symptoms, and the proper mode of treatment, in a plain, simple, but in the most chaste language, easily understood. And thus every woman can discover by comparing her own symptoms with those described, the nature, character and causes of her complaint; and be spared much anxiety and suffering. The wife about becoming a mother has often need of instruction and advice of the utmost importance to her future health, in respect to which her sensitiveness forbids consulting a medical gentleman, will find such instruction and advice, and also explain many symptoms which otherwise would occasion anxiety or alarm. ... For sale by STRINGER & TOWNSEND, ... Broadway; ... JOSEPH TUCKER, Mobile; also, T. B. PETERSON, No. 98 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia. ... Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Box No. 1,224, New-York Post-Office.

DRS. R. & L. PERRY & CO'S EXCELLENT WORK ON DISEASE—THE SILENT FRIEND—... illustrated by one hundred anatomical and explanatory colored engravings, on steel, ... Price $1.

... DR. PERRY'S PURIFYING SPECIFIC PILLS—Price $1, $1 50, and $3 50 a box.

DR. PERRY'S CONCENTRATED DETERGIVE ESSENCE.—Price $3 50 per bottle, or four quantities in one for $9, by which $5 are saved.

DR. PERRY'S BALM OF SYRIACUM. Price $2 50 ...

... E. WEIGHTS, ... Sole Agent in the United States for the sale of Drs. R. & L. Perry & Co's ... "The Silent Friend," and their Specific Remedies. Office, No. 17 William-st., N. Y.

MEDICAL ADVISER AND MARRIAGE GUIDE.— ... Dr. LARMONT, ... Broadway ...

DR. TAYLOR'S PHOSPHORIZED BALSAM OF LIVERWORT.—Has recently made cures of Consumption with night sweats, &c., ... Complaint, Asthma, Coughs, Colds, Spitting Blood, Pain in the Side and Breast. ... Buy of LEEDS & HAZARD, No. 121 Maiden-lane, New-York.

QUININE SUBSTITUTE OR NERVE TONIC—Certain warranted cure for Fever and Ague whether recent or long standing, ... also cures Nervous diseases, Dyspepsia, Sick Headache, Debility, &c. Buy of LEEDS & HAZARD, No. 121 Maiden-lane.

KELLINGER'S LINIMENT.—Removes pains of every description as certain as it is used. Also, Coughs, Colds, and weaknesses ... Sold by A. B. & D. SANDS, ... Fulton and William-sts.; ... HOPE & CO., Chambers and Hudson; T. H. WAGSTAFF, No. ... Greenwich-st., ...

MEDICAL CHARM, a certain cure for hoarse, $1 each.

MADAME H. GRAVELLI— ... No. 399 4th-st., corner of Broadway. ...

A PRACTICAL PRIVATE TREATISE—11th edition, 200 pages, with plates, price $1. ... (Astor House) and by the author, JOS. RALPH, M. D., No. 443 Houston-st. Hours of consultation from 8 to 10 o'clock, A. M., and 6 to 9 o'clock P. M., (Sundays excepted.)

ADEE'S INFALLIBLE FEVER AND AGUE REMEDY.—Is found to be an unfailing cure for this most distressing complaint wherever it has been tried. One bottle effects a cure. Price $1. For sale at the offices, No. 211 Centre-st. and No. 10 Fulton-st.

DR. POWELL, PROFESSOR OF DISEASES OF THE EYE AND EAR.—Has practiced twenty years in this City. His "Treatise on the Eye" can be procured at his office; also, beautiful Artificial Eyes. At home from 8 to 4 o'clock daily at No. 261 Broadway.

JUST RECEIVED.—A fresh lot of Hunt's celebrated GOUT AND RHEUMATIC PILLS, which are for sale wholesale and retail. Dodd's compound BONESET CANDY—the best remedy for coughs, &c. JOHN B. DODD, No. ... 4th-av., below 12th-st.

CARD.—DENTAL OPERATIONS WITH SKILL.—Parts supplied true to nature, and children's teeth regulated by T. B. KENNEY, No. ... 4th-av., near 10th-st., New-York.

OFFICE FOR PATENTS, NO. 5 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK—AGENCIES IN LONDON, PARIS, BRUSSELS, VIENNA, &c. Specifications and Drawings for Applications, Surrenders for Reissue of Defective Patents, Reconsiderations of Rejected Cases, Interferences and Appeals are prepared and conducted ...

GREAT BRITAIN—Provisional Protections, Registrations, Prolongations and the Great Seal, are procured, Caveats and Oppositions entered and conducted, ...

FRENCH, GERMAN, and other Continental Patents are obtained, ...

In regard to Foreign Applications, the undersigned feels at liberty to remark, that, as a result of the many years he has conducted this business, ...

CHOICE TEAS AND FAMILY GROCERIES, FOREIGN FRUITS, &c. ...

FINANCIAL.

GREAT HESSIAN STATE LOAN OF 10,750,000 ... This loan is guaranteed by the Government, and contracted by the eminent Banking House of Messrs. M. A. VON ROTHSCHILD & SONS, in Frankfort-on-the-Main. ...

The next drawing will take place in December, 1854.

Tickets will be forwarded on receipt of colonial bank notes, bills on Europe, &c. For the security of the public the prices of the shares have always been fixed at the above rates, and (unlike the former agents) on payment of the Prizes, the undersigned make no deduction from the amount on any pretence whatever.

They have great pleasure in announcing that they are now appointed Sole Agents for this distribution for the British Colonies and Foreign Parts, and that during the last twelve years they have paid to successful holders of shares in Great Britain Prizes amounting to £52,000 free of deduction which have been distributed in Liverpool, Manchester, London, &c.

After the Drawing, each Shareholder will receive a list of the winning numbers. The Prizes will be paid in cash at Frankfort-on-the-Main, Paris, London, New-York, &c. ...

Apply without delay to Messrs. J. A. SCHWARZSCHILD & SONS, Bankers, Frankfort-on-the-Main, Germany; or their House, Messrs. A. SCHWARZSCHILD & CO., No. 26 Lombard-st., London. Remittances which arrive too late will be returned to the sender, or, if he prefers, the shares in the following drawing will be forwarded.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY'S OFFICE.—ALBANY, July 28, 1854.—The public are notified that the 7 per cent. Convertible Bonds of this Company, may now be obtained at par, on application at this office, or at the transfer agencies of the Company in New-York or Boston.

The Bonds have ten years to run, bearing semi-annual interest warrants, payable in New-York. They are issued in sums of $500 and $1,000, payable to bearer; but may be consolidated into larger amounts, if desired, and made payable to order. JOHN V. L. PRUYN, Treasurer.

OFFICE NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD CO., New-York, Sept. ..., 1854.

NOTICE.—The Stockholders of the New-York and Erie Railroad Company are hereby notified that the Annual Election for Directors of the Company will be held at the Office of the Company, in Erie place, on TUESDAY, the 10th day of October next. The polls will be open from 11 o'clock A. M. till 2 o'clock P. M. The transfer books will be closed from the 20th inst., at 3 o'clock, till the day after the election. By order of the Board of Directors. NATHANIEL MARSH, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE, LACKAWANA, AND WESTERN RAILROAD CO., No. 49 Wall-st., Oct. 2, 1854.

CALL FOR THE NINTH INSTALLMENT.—A further installment of ten per cent. upon the increased capital stock of this Company has been called for, payable at the Phenix Bank, of the City of New-York, on TUESDAY, the 10th day of October instant. By order of the Board. WM. E. WARREN, Secretary and Treasurer.

DRAFTS ON ENGLAND, IRELAND, AND SCOTLAND, for sale. We draw on the Union Bank of London, Belfast Banking Company, Ireland, National Bank of Scotland. Payable at sight, and in sums to suit, from £1 upward. TAYLOR BROTHERS, No. 76 Wall-st., cor. Pearl.

ROBERTSON, COLEMAN & CO., Rockford, } Illinois. ROBERTSON, EASTMAN & CO., Dixon, }

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN EXCHANGE.—Collections made in our vicinity at current rate of Exchange. Refer to Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO. August 23, 1854.

PARTIES HOLDING BILLS OR DRAFTS drawn by PAGE, BACON & CO., of San Francisco, or PAGE & BACON, of St. Louis, on the American Exchange Bank, are requested to present them for payment to DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

PACIFIC BANK.—The Annual Election for Directors of this Bank, will be held at the Banking House on TUESDAY, the 10th inst., from 12 M. to 1 o'clock P. M. By order of the Board. J. CAMPBELL, Jr., Cashier.

STOCKS AND BONDS—Bought and sold, strictly on commission, by A. W. GREENLEAF, No. 2 Wall-st.

INSURANCE.

REPUBLIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Office No. 76 Wall-st.—This Company have their capital of $150,000 paid in cash, and securely invested, are prepared to insure against loss or damage by fire on favorable terms. ...

TRUSTEES. ... ROBERT S. HONE, President. DUNCAN F. CURRY, Secretary.

BROOKLYN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—Office, No. 43 Fulton-st., ... and No. 6 Merchants' Exchange, Wall-st., New-York.—This Company having their capital invested in the most undoubted securities, ... dwelling-houses, stores, and other buildings, furniture, merchandise, vessels in port, and their cargoes, upon as favorable terms as any similar institution.

DIRECTORS. ... WILLIAM ELLSWORTH, President. WILLIAM F. LEGGETT, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 11 Wall-st., ... The Company, with a CASH CAPITAL of $210,000, with a surplus of over $100,000, insure against loss or damage by fire, on reasonable terms.

DIRECTORS. ... GEO. S. FOX, President. SAMUEL TOWNSEND, Secretary.

BANK NOTICES.

BANK NOTICE.—WESTERN BANK, SUFFOLK COUNTY.—BANK DEPARTMENT, ALBANY, June 8, 1854.—Notice is hereby given, in pursuance of the statute, in such case made and provided, that all the circulating notes issued by L. T. BAKER, an individual banker, (Western Bank, Suffolk County, late Western Bank, Washington County,) must be presented at the office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York for payment within two years from the date of this notice, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the circulating notes issued by the said banker, will be given up to him. D. B. St. JOHN, Superintendent.

BANK DEPARTMENT.—STATE OF NEW-YORK.—ALBANY, Oct. 3, 1854.—THE CAMDEN BANK has this day filed, in this office, a revocation of the appointment of THE MERCHANTS' BANK OF ALBANY, in the city of Albany, as agent for the redemption of its circulating notes, together with a revocation of the appointment of THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF TROY as such agent, agreeably to the act entitled "An act to amend the several acts relating to Incorporated Banks, Banking Associations and Individual Bankers," passed April 17, 1851. D. B. St. JOHN, Superintendent.

ROSE HILL SAVINGS BANK.—No. 291 3d-av., one door above 21st-st.—Deposits made in this bank to the 15th October, will draw interest from the 1st day of October.

Interest allowed at the rate of six per cent. a year on all sums not exceeding $500, and five per cent. on sums over that amount. ... WILLIAM M. PLATT, President. HORACE LOCKWOOD, Secretary.

MARINERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION—And for the benefit of all classes, corner 3d-av. and 9th-st. Deposits made in this Institution on or before the 13th of October will draw interest from the 1st inst., at the rate of six per cent. on all sums of $500 and under. JACOB A. WESTERVELT, (Mayor,) President. PHILIP W. ENGS, 1st Vice-President. ISAAC T. SMITH, 2d Vice-President. W. H. ELSWORTH, Secretary.

EMIGRANT INDUSTRIAL SAVINGS BANK—No. 51 Chambers-st.—NOTICE.—Depositors are informed that deposits made on or before SATURDAY, the 7th day of October next, will draw interest from the 1st day of October. Bank open daily, from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and from 5 to 7 P. M. JOSEPH STUART, President. PETER CREEAR, Accountant.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION—No. 96 Warren-st., next to the corner of Greenwich-st. Interest at Six per cent. will be allowed on all sums not exceeding Five Hundred Dollars. Office open daily from 10 o'clock A. M. to 1 o'clock P. M., and from 4 to 7 o'clock P. M. CALEB S. WOODHULL, President. VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

DIVIDEND.—AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK, NEW-YORK, June 5, 1854.—An extra dividend of ten per cent. on the capital stock of this Bank, will be paid on the first day of June next. The capital stock will be increased fifty per cent., or one million dollars, payable one-half, or fifty dollars per share, on the first day of July next, and the other half on the sixth day of November next. The new stock will be distributed to the old stockholders in the ratio of one share of new stock to every two shares of old stock, according to the stock ledger on the morning of the 28th instant. The rights to fractional parts of shares may be transferred and combined so as to obtain full shares. Any stockholder may at any time, after the 28th instant, pay in his new shares in full, and be entitled to rebate at the rate of seven per cent. per annum, on the moneys, to the 6th November. The latter half of the increased Stock will not be entitled to any portion of the semi-annual dividend in November next. The transfer books will be closed from the 28th instant to the 1st July inclusive. C. A. MEIGS, Cashier.

FULTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—Office No. 40 Wall-st., Oct. 3, 1854.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of five per cent. upon the capital, payable to the stockholders on and after the 10th inst. The transfer book will be closed until after that date. WM. MULLIGAN, Secretary.

FURNITURE.

FURNITURE.—BOJAN & CO., No. ... Broadway, corner of Broome-st., manufacturers of all kind of cabinet-ware furniture, have on hand a good assortment of articles of various descriptions, which they offer to sell at very reasonable prices. They are daily receiving from their factory at Elizabethport, New-Jersey.

SHOW CASES.—A large assortment constantly on hand and made to order, of German silver, silver plated, rosewood, black walnut, mahogany, &c. N. B.—Cases carefully boxed and shipped to any part of the Union, by ... FRENCH, No. ... Grand-st., three doors east of Broadway.

KINGSLEY & DARLING'S DRUG HOUSE—No. ... Vesey-st., near Greenwich, New-York.—Choice Medicines, Chemicals, Oils, ... Olive Oil, Arrow Root, Extracts, Paints, &c.

RAILROADS.

CHICAGO TO ST. LOUIS.—New and only direct Route, now open via CHICAGO AND MISSISSIPPI RAILROAD. United States Mail and Express route. Two daily Passenger Trains (Sundays excepted) leave Chicago, ... Trains run direct to Alton (25 miles) without change of cars or baggage, and connect with the Company's splendid steamers

WINCHESTER AND REINDEER (Running in exclusive connection with the Passenger Trains,) through to St. Louis (25 miles) without landing.

TIME FROM CHICAGO TO ST. LOUIS 14 HOURS.

The Chicago and Mississippi Railroad passes through Joliet, Bloomington, Springfield and Carlinville to Alton; and the traveling public will at once see the important advantage of this

AN AIR LINE ROUTE TO ST. LOUIS, Over any other route from Chicago to the Southwest.

NOTICE—IMPORTANT CONNECTIONS.

AT ALTON—Connections with daily lines of packets to Keokuk, making this the most direct route to Hannibal, Quincy, Keokuk, and Northeastern Missouri.

AT ST. LOUIS—Connections with first-class lines of steamers for New-Orleans and all points on Lower Mississippi, Ohio, Cumberland, Tennessee and Arkansas Rivers; and also with steamers for all points on Missouri River, making this the direct route to Kansas and Council Bluffs. R. P. MORGAN, Jr., Superintendent. CHICAGO, Aug. 1, 1854.

CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROAD.—AMERICAN LAKE SHORE LINE—FOR TOLEDO, CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND, ST. LOUIS, GALENA, DUBUQUE, MILWAUKEE, SHEBOYGAN, and the West generally, also SANDUSKY, DAYTON, INDIANAPOLIS and CINCINNATI—Passengers by this route are not subjected to any expense for transferring themselves or baggage, or the surveillance of Custom-house officers. Five daily trains from Cleveland ... Through tickets can be procured at the principal Railroad Ticket Offices. ... PHILLIPS, Superintendent. OFFICE OF C. & T. R. R., CLEVELAND, July, 1854.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—On and after Wednesday, Sept. 20, and until further notice Passenger Trains leave Pier foot of Duane-st., as follows, viz.: Buffalo Express at 6 A. M., for Buffalo. Dunkirk Express at 7 A. M., for Dunkirk. Mail, at 8:15 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and intermediate Stations. Rockland Passenger at 3:30 P. M., (from foot of Chambers-st.) via Piermont, for Suffern and intermediate Stations. Way Passenger at 4 P. M., for Otisville and intermediate Stations. Night Express, at 5:30 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo. Emigrant at 6 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and intermediate Stations. On Sunday, only one Express Train at 5:30 P. M. These Express Trains connect at Buffalo with first-class splendid steamers on Lake Erie for all ports on the Lake; and at Dunkirk with the Lake Shore Railroad for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c. D. C. McCALLUM, General Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—Trains leave Chambers-st. daily for Albany and Troy.—On and after MONDAY, Aug. 14, 1854, the Trains will run as follows: Express Trains 6 A. M., through in four hours, connecting with Northern and Western Trains. Mail Train 9 A. M. Through Way Train 12 M. Express Train 4:30 P. M. Accommodation Train at 6:30 P. M. For Poughkeepsie—Way Passenger Trains at 7 A. M. and 5 P. M.; and Way Freight and Passenger Train at 1 P. M. For Peekskill at 5 A. M., 2:30 P. M. and 5:30 P. M. The Peekskill and Poughkeepsie Trains stop at all the Way Stations. Passengers taken at Chambers, Canal, Christopher, 14th and 31st-sts. SUNDAY MAIL TRAINS at 9 A. M., from Canal-st., for Albany, stopping at all Way Stations. OLIVER H. LEE, Vice-President.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—NEW-YORK, EASTON, SOMERVILLE, &c. FALL ARRANGEMENT—Commencing Sept. 4, 1854—Leave New-York for Easton, &c., at 8 A. M., 12 M., and 4 P. M.; for Somerville (way) at 5:30 P. M., by steamers RED JACKET and WYOMING, from Pier No. 2 North River, connecting at Elizabethtown with trains by New-Jersey Railroad, foot of Cortlandt-st. RETURNING—Will leave Phillipsburg (opposite Easton) at 6:15 and 10 A. M., and 3 P. M.; Somerville (way train) at 6:25 A. M. New-York and ELIZABETHPORT—Leave New-York at 8 and 10:15 A. M., 12 M., 4 and 5:30 P. M. Elizabethport at 7:40 and 9:30 A. M., 1:30, 3 and 6 P. M.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.—STATE AGRICULTURAL FAIR.—Special Notice.—On and after MONDAY, Oct. 2, 1854, this Company will run Special Trains to the "State Fair," held at "Hamilton-square," on Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday.

TRAINS WILL RUN AS FOLLOWS: Leave City Hall Station, New-York, at 7, 8, 9.15, 10.15, and 11.15 A. M., 1.15, 2.15, 3.30, 4.30, 5.30, and 6.15 P. M. RETURNING—Leave William's Bridge at 5 30, 6.40, 7.30, 8.30, 9.45 A. M., 12.45, 2.30, 3.30, 4.45, 6, 7, & 8 P. M. JOHN D. ELIOT, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND PHILADELPHIA, AND THE SOUTH AND WEST, via NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD.—UNITED STATES MAIL AND EXPRESS LINES—Leave New-York, foot of Cortlandt-st., at 7, 9, and 10 A. M., and 4 and 6 P. M.—THROUGH IN FOUR HOURS. Fare $3 in 7; $2 75 in 4½, and $3 in 9 and 10 A. M., and 6 P. M. The New-Jersey Accommodation Line leaves at 12 M., at all stopping at all way-stations. Through tickets sold for Cincinnati (at $18) and the West, and for Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington in 9 and 10 A. M., and 6 P. M.

TROY AND BOSTON RAILROAD.—The most expeditious and only through line to Montreal in one day. Leave Hudson River depot, Chambers-st., at 6 A. M.; arrive at Rutland at 1:30 P. M.; Burlington, 4 P. M.; Rouse's Point, 6 P. M., and at Montreal at 9 P. M. same day. By Way Train, at 12 M.—Arrive at Rutland at 9 o'clock, and Burlington at 11:30, same evening; lodge and proceed to Ogdensburg or Montreal early next morning. Those leaving at 4 and 5 P. M., will lodge at Troy; leave next morning at 7 o'clock, and arrive at Burlington, Montreal and Ogdensburg, same day. ISAAC V. BAKER, Superintendent.

MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD LINE.—Travelers for CHICAGO, ST. LOUIS, KANSAS, and all points West and Southwest, can obtain Through Tickets, and all information concerning routes, fare, &c., either by the New-York and Erie Railroad, or New-York Central Railroad, by application at the Company's Office, No. 193 Broadway, corner Dey-st., to JOHN F. PORTER, General Agent, or L. P. DUNTON, Ticket Agent.

CAMDEN AND AMBOY RAILROAD TO PHILADELPHIA, from Pier No. 1 North River. Two lines daily at 7 A. M. and 2 P. M. Morning line at 7 A. M. by steamboat JOHN POTTER to South Amboy; thence by cars to very place, and Camden: fare $3. Express line at 2 P. M., by JOHN POTTER to Amboy; thence direct to Camden by cars; through in five hours. Fare $3. Way Accommodation and Emigrant lines at 1 P. M.; fare $1 75. Emigrant line at 5 P. M.; fare $1 75.

NEW-HAVEN AND NEW-LONDON RAILROAD—THROUGH LINE TO NEW-LONDON AND NORWICH—Morning and Night.—On and after WEDNESDAY, Oct. 4, trains will leave New-Haven at 11 A. M. and 7:10 P. M. for New-London and Norwich, on arrival of the 8 A. M. and 4 P. M. express trains from New-York. Returning next morning from Norwich at 6 A. M. and 10½ A. M. for New-London, New-Haven and New-York. RICHARD N. DOWD, Superintendent.

ZINC PAINTS.

ZINC PAINTS.—THE NEW-JERSEY ZINC COMPANY, having greatly reduced the price, and improved the quality of their product, are prepared to execute orders for their superior Paints. Their White Zinc, which is sold dry or ground in oil, is warranted pure and unsurpassed for body and uniform whiteness. A method of preparation has recently been discovered, which enables the Company to warrant their Paints to keep fresh and soft in the kegs for any reasonable time. In this respect their Paints will be superior to any other in the market. Their Brown Zinc Paint, which is sold at a low price, and can only be made from the zinc ores from New-Jersey, is now well known for its protective qualities when applied to iron or other metallic surfaces. Their Stone Color Paint possesses all the properties of the Brown, and is of an agreeable color for painting cottages, depots, out-buildings, bridges, &c. Dealers supplied on liberal terms, by MANNING & SQUIRE, Agents New-Jersey Zinc Company, removed from No. 45 Dey-st. to No. ... Washington-st., New-York.

ZINC PAINT.—The undersigned, Agents for the sale of White Oxide of Zinc, manufactured by the PENNSYLVANIA AND LEHIGH ZINC COMPANY, are prepared to receive orders for the same, and would invite the attention of the trade to its evident superiority over others of American manufacture, and its most successful competition with the best of foreign, dealers can, with confidence, depend upon always obtaining any desired supply of this Paint, which will be found to recommend itself for purity, great body, and uniform whiteness. Prices and terms arranged on the most liberal footing. JAMES T. LEWIS & CO., No. ... Water-st.

MACHINERY.

HORSE SHOES, &c.

Heels made narrow and thick; toes made broad and thinner; concave seats, hammered by machine, creased and punched all ready for use. For sale by the manufacturers' agents, wholesale dealers in Shelf and Heavy Hardware, Metals, Steel, Hardware Papers, Emery, Borax, Nails, Rivets, Wire, Crucibles, Glue, &c. Axles, Springs, Machinery Oils. DELAPIERRE, BALDWIN & CO., Commission Merchants, Nos. 21 and 23 Dey-st., N. Y.

GAS FIXTURES.—STEPHEN PHILBIN would respectfully inform his friends and the public that he has opened his new gas fixture warerooms Nos. 238 and 240 4th-st., one door west of Broadway, where he has constantly on hand a splendid assortment of the latest patterns of GAS CHANDELIERS, BRACKETS, PENDANTS, &c., of every character and style, from the well known manufactory of Cornelius, Baker & Co., Philadelphia. Also a large stock of stove-pendants and other fixtures of every description suitable for gas.

S. P. would invite the attention of strangers before purchasing elsewhere, as he flatters himself they can be better suited at his establishment than at any other in the City.

P. S.—Plumbing and gas fitting in all their various branches, attended to as heretofore. All work done at this establishment warranted. Branch at No. 3 Astor House, Barclay-st.

FAIRBANKS' PLATFORM AND COUNTER SCALES.—Constructed on the most scientific principles, and with the greatest care. They are adapted to every kind of business, and are indispensable for railroads, warehouses, stores, foundries, factories, ... Upward of seventy different modifications have been got up to meet the wants of every branch of trade. For sale, wholesale and retail, by FAIRBANKS & CO., No. 89 Water-st., New-York.

SALAMANDER SAFES.

HERRING'S PATENT FIRE-PROOF CHAMPION SAFE.

The subscriber continues to manufacture and furnish the public with the above fire safes at his old established Safe Depot, Nos. 135, 137 and 139 Water-st., where can also be had second-hand Safes of other makers ... HERRING'S WORLD'S FAIR PREMIUM SAFE. SILAS C. HERRING, Patentee, Green Block, corner of Water, Pine and Depeyster-sts.

HERRING'S PATENT FIRE-PROOF SAFES THE CHAMPION OF THE WORLD.—NEW-ORLEANS, Aug. 1854.—Mr. SILAS C. HERRING—Sir: We deem it a duty to hand you a certificate of the fact that our books, papers, &c., were preserved in one of Herring's Patent Safes in the great fire on the 5th instant, on Magazine and Tchoupitoulas-streets. The Safe was exposed to the most intense heat for several hours, and when opened its contents, consisting of books, papers, &c., were found to be as perfect as when put in. Yours, respectfully, J. M. SAVAGE & CO.

The subscriber has on hand a large assortment of the above Safes, secured against burglars by Herring's Powder-Proof Locks, (patented by Hall,) which was awarded a medal at the World's Fair, London, and the only American Powder-Proof Lock that was awarded a medal at the Fair, ... S. C. HERRING, Green Block, Nos. 135, 137 and 139 Water-st.

THERE IS NOW ON HAND—And constantly receiving at the ONE PRICE STORE of the subscriber a large and seasonable assortment of BOOTS, SHOES and GAITERS. ... marked on the goods. J. A. LONG, No. ... Greenwich-st., No. 10, corner of Barclay-st., ...

FOR EUROPE.

THE NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS.—The ships comprising the Line are the following: ATLANTIC, Capt. WEST; PACIFIC, Capt. NYE; ARCTIC, Capt. LUCE; BALTIC, Capt. COMSTOCK; ADRIATIC, Capt. ...

These ships having been built by contract, expressly for Government service, every care has been taken in their construction, as also in their engines, to insure strength and speed, and their accommodations for passengers are unequaled for elegance and comfort. Price of passage from New-York to Liverpool, in first-class cabin, $130; in second do., $75; exclusive use of extra size state rooms, $325; from Liverpool to New-York, £30 and £20. An experienced surgeon attached to each ship. No berths secured until paid for.

PROPOSED DATES OF SAILING.

FROM NEW-YORK.		FROM LIVERPOOL.	
Saturday, Sept. 30	1854	Wednesday, Sept. 27	1854
Saturday, Oct. 14	1854	Wednesday, Oct. 11	1854
Saturday, Oct. 28	1854	Wednesday, Oct. 25	1854
Saturday, Nov. 11	1854	Wednesday, Nov. 8	1854
Saturday, Nov. 25	1854	Wednesday, Nov. 22	1854
Saturday, Dec. 9	1854	Wednesday, Dec. 13	1854
Saturday, Dec. 23	1854	Wednesday, Dec. 27	1854

For freight or passage apply to EDWARD K. COLLINS, No. 56 Wall-st., N. Y. BROWN, SHIPLEY & CO., Liverpool. STEPHEN KENNARD & CO., No. 27 Austin Friars, London. JOHN MUNROE & CO., No. 26 Rue Notre Dame des Victoires, Paris; or GEORGE H. DRAPER, Havre.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof therein expressed.

Shippers please take notice, that the ships of this Line cannot carry any goods contraband of war.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.—From NEW-YORK to LIVERPOOL—Chief Cabin Passage, $130; Second Cabin Passage, $75. FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL—Chief Cabin Passage, $110; Second Cabin Passage, $60. The ships from Boston call at Halifax.

ARABIA, Capt. Judkins; AMERICA, Capt. Lang; PERSIA, Capt. Stone; EUROPA, Capt. Shannon; ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott; CANADA, Capt. Stone; AFRICA, Capt. Harrison; NIAGARA, Capt. Leitch.

These vessels carry a clear White Light at mast-head; Green on starboard bow; Red on port bow.

AFRICA, Harrison	leaves New-York,	Wednesday,	Sept. 20
NIAGARA, Leitch	" Boston,	Wednesday,	Sept. 27
ARABIA, Judkins	" New-York,	Wednesday,	Oct. 4
AMERICA, Lang	" Boston,	Wednesday,	Oct. 11
CANADA, Stone	" New-York,	Wednesday,	Oct. 18
EUROPA, Shannon	" Boston,	Wednesday,	Oct. 25
AFRICA, Harrison	" New-York,	Wednesday,	Nov. 1
NIAGARA, Leitch	" Boston,	Wednesday,	Nov. 8

Berths not secured until paid for. An experienced surgeon on board. The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones, or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof therein expressed.

For Freight or Passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

TAPSCOTT'S LINE OF LIVERPOOL PACKETS—Now comprises the following magnificent ships: ...

Two of the above ships will be dispatched from Liverpool every week throughout the year; thus passengers can fully rely on not having any detention at that port. THE X LINE OF LONDON PACKETS sail as usual from New-York and London every alternate THURSDAY, and comprise the following very superior ships, viz.: OCEAN QUEEN, SOUTHAMPTON, DEVONSHIRE, MARGARET EVANS, AMERICAN EAGLE, VICTORIA, HENDRICK HUDSON, NORTHUMBERLAND. Passage in either of which can be engaged at the lowest rates. DRAFTS AND BILLS OF EXCHANGE on England, Ireland, Scotland, Wales, France and Germany, payable at sight, without discount or any other charge. W. & J. T. TAPSCOTT & CO., No. 86 South-st., New-York.

FOR CALIFORNIA.

NEW-YORK AND CALIFORNIA STEAMSHIP LINE via NICARAGUA.—Accessory Transit Company of Nicaragua, Proprietors. Through in advance of the mail. ... NORTHERN LIGHT, Capt. TINKLEPAUGH, (2,500 tons burden,) will leave from Pier No. 3 North River, at 3 o'clock, P. M., precisely, for Punta Arenas, on FRIDAY, Oct. 27, connecting with the steamship YANKEE BLADE, (2,500 tons burden,) over the Nicaragua Transit route, having but twelve miles of land transportation, by carriages. These steamers are unsurpassed for their ventilation and accommodations. For information or passage, apply only to CHARLES MORGAN, Agent, No. 2 Bowling-green.

N. B.—Commencing on the 20th of October, the days of sailing of the steamers will be changed to the 5th and 20th of each month. When those days fall on Sunday the steamers will leave on the Monday following. There will be no steamer on the 15th of October.

FOR THE SOUTH.

HALIFAX, BERMUDA AND ST. THOMAS.—The Royal Mail steamer CURLEW, W. SAMPSON, Commander, will sail from Halifax for Bermuda and St. Thomas, after the arrival of the Royal Mail steamer from Boston, on the undermentioned dates:

Thursday Night	31st August, 1854.
Thursday Night	28th September, 1854.
Thursday Night	26th October, 1854.
Thursday Night	23d November, 1854.
Thursday Night	21st December, 1854.
Thursday Night	18th January, 1855.

Passage money from Halifax to Bermuda $35. Passage money to St. Thomas $70. S. CUNARD & CO., Halifax.

SEMI-MONTHLY LINE FOR NEW-ORLEANS STOPPING AT HAVANA.—Carrying the United States Mail. The steamship BLACK WARRIOR, J. D. BULLOCK, Commander, is now receiving freight, and will sail for the above ports on MONDAY, Oct. 9, at 12 o'clock, from pier at foot of Beach-st., North River. Freight taken for Mobile.

Passengers for Havana must procure passports before leaving port. Goods for the interior will be forwarded free of commission. ... LIVINGSTON, CROCHERON & CO., Agents, No. 2 Broadway.

N. B.—The CAHAWBA, R. W. SHUFELDT, Commander, will succeed the BLACK WARRIOR, and will sail WEDNESDAY, Oct. 25, 1854. Bills of lading must be sent in for signing the evening previous to the ship's sailing.

FOR NORFOLK, PETERSBURG AND RICHMOND.—The U. S. Mail Steamship JAMESTOWN, ED. CAVENDY, Commander, will leave Pier No. 13 North River, SATURDAY, Oct. 7, at 4 o'clock P. M., will arrive in Norfolk the next afternoon, and Petersburg and Richmond the following morning. From Norfolk passengers for the South proceed by Railroad direct, with through tickets from Weldon to Wilmington, Augusta, Charleston, Atlanta, &c., &c.

Passage and fare (State-room included,) to Norfolk, $8; to Petersburg and Richmond, $10; Steerage passage half price. Apply to LUDLAM & PLEASANTS, No. 12 Broadway.

SUPREME COURT.—City and County of New-York.—FRANCIS VOSE, CHARLES L. PERKINS and JOHN ... against ... BISHOP, WILLIAM D. BISHOP, ... and LEVI BLOSSOM.—Summons for money demand on contract.—(Com. not ser.)—To the defendants: You are hereby summoned, and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall of the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office at No. 70 Wall-st., in the said City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of sixty-four thousand two hundred dollars and sixty nine cents, with interest from the 6th day of Sept., 1854, besides the costs of this action.—Dated Sept. 9, 1854. BENEDICT, SCOVILLE & BENEDICT, Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

The complaint in this action was duly filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, and of this Court, at the City Hall in the City of New-York, on the 28th day of Sept., 1854.—Dated Sept. 28, 1854. BENEDICT, SCOVILLE & BENEDICT, Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—F. RICHARDS, Jr., JAMES P. CRONKHITE, NEWTON CARPENTER, and W. FREDERICK VAN WAGENEN, against JOSEPH HOXIE, Jr.—Summons for money demand on contract.—(Com. not ser.)—To the defendant, JOSEPH HOXIE, Jr.: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 79 Broadway, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of five hundred and thirty-four dollars and ninety-six cents, with interest from the 15th day of March, 1854, and also for the further sum of six hundred and three dollars and thirty cents, with interest from the 15th day of March, 1854, besides the costs of this action.—Dated New-York, June 13, 1854. WM. H. RICHARDS, Plaintiffs' Attorney, 79 Broadway.

The complaint in the above action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, on the 30th day of August, 1854. WM. H. RICHARDS, Plaintiffs' Attorney.

BY ORDER OF HON. JOHN DUER, Justice of the Superior Court of the City and County of New-York—NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an attachment has issued, directed to the Sheriff of the City and County of New-York, commanding him to attach, seize, and safely keep the ship or vessel called the Jones, belonging to the port of New-York, and last commanded by JAMES WRIGHT, and that all persons who claim to have any demands against the said vessel, her tackle, apparel and furniture, under the provisions of the 8th title of the 8th chapter of the third part of the Revised Statutes, are required to deliver an account of their respective claims to the said Justice, at the chambers of the Justices of the Superior Court, in the City Hall, City of New-York, within three months from the first publication of this notice, or that their remedy against the said vessel will be forfeited; and that the said vessel will be sold for the payment of the claims against her, unless the owner, consignee, or commander thereof, or some person interested therein, appear and discharge the said warrant according to law, within the said three months.—Dated Aug. 14, 1854. JARED SPARKS, Attorney for Attaching Creditor, No. 23 John-st.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—EDWARD HENRY SIEVELING and GUSTAVUS ADOLPHUS SIEVELING against CARL JOHAN BJORKMAN.—Summons for money demand on contract.—(Com. not ser.)—To CARL JOHAN BJORKMAN: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber at his office, No. 21 Exchange-place, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of fifty-two hundred dollars, with interest from the 1st day of September, 1854, besides the costs of this action.—Dated Sept. 9, 1854. THOMAS WM. TUCKER, Plaintiffs' Attorney.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York—Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ELIZABETH MOORE, late of the City of New-York, widow, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his residence, No. 210 West 23d-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 12th day of December, next.—Dated New-York, the 12th day of June, 1854. ALFRED MOORE, Executor.

NOTICE.—All persons having claims against THE NATIONAL OIL COMPANY, incorporated by and under the laws of the State of New-York, are requested to present the same to the Secretary, G. M. WILSON, with proper vouchers of their correctness, at his office, No. ... Greenwich-st., on or before 1st day of March, 1855.—Dated Aug. 11, 1854.

NOTICE.—All persons having claims against THE AMERICAN CANDLE COMPANY, incorporated by and under the laws of the State of New-York, are requested to present the same to the Secretary, G. M. WILSON, with proper vouchers of their correctness, ... —Dated Aug. 11, 1854.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—In the Matter of the Application of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to THE OPENING OF AVENUE B, from 16th-st. to 23d-st., where it strikes the East River, in said City.—We, the Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment herein, hereby give notice to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants, of all houses and lots, and improved and unimproved lands affected thereby, and to all others whom it may concern, as follows, to wit:

First—That we have completed our estimate and assessment, and that all persons whose interests are affected thereby, and who may be opposed to the same, do present their objections in writing, duly verified, to EDWARD C. WEST, Esq., our Chairman, at the office of the Commissioners, No. 51 Chambers-st., (3d story front room,) in this City, on or before the 4th day of November, 1854.

Second—That any person or persons who may consider themselves aggrieved by said Estimate and Assessment, will be heard in opposition to the same, before us, at the same place, at 1 o'clock P. M., on the 18th of November, 1854.

Third—That the Abstract of the said Estimate and Assessment, together with our maps, and also all the affidavits, estimates, and other documents which were used by us in making our report, have been deposited in the Street Commissioner's Office of the City and County of New-York, there to remain until the 5th day of December, 1854.

Fourth—That the limits embraced by such Assessment are as follows: All those pieces or parcels of land, situate, lying and being in the City of New-York, and fronting on both sides of Avenue A, between the northerly side of 16th street and the East River.

And also, all those other pieces and parcels of land bounded on the east by the line of the centre of the block between Avenue A and Avenue B, and on the west by the line of the centre of the block between Avenue A and First Avenue, as the same are laid out on the said Map of the Commissioners.

Fifth—That our report herein will be presented to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at a Special Term thereof, to be held at the City Hall in the said City, on Saturday, the 9th day of December, A. D. 1854, at the opening of the Court on that day, and that then and there, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, a motion will be made that said report be confirmed.

EDWARD C. WEST, ANTHONY L. ROBERTSON, GEORGE I. BALDWIN, } Commissioners. New-York, Sept. 28, 1854.

SUPREME COURT.—In the matter of the application of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to the OPENING OF EIGHTIETH-STREET, from the 5th-av. to the East River, in the City of New-York. We, the Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment, hereby give notice to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants, of all houses and lots, and improved and unimproved lands affected thereby, and to all others whom it may concern, as follows, to wit:

First—That we have completed our estimate and assessment, and that all persons whose interests are affected thereby, and who may be opposed to the same, do present their objections in writing, duly verified, to Livingston Livingston, Esq., our Chairman, at the Office of the Commissioners, No. 51 Chambers-st., (second story, front room,) in this City, on or before the 11th day of November, 1854.

Second—That any person or persons who may consider themselves aggrieved by said estimate and assessment, will be heard in opposition to the same, before us, at the same place, at 12 o'clock M. on the 25th day of November, 1854.

Third—That the abstract of the said estimate and assessment, together with our maps, and also all the affidavits, estimates, and other documents which were used by us in making our report, have been deposited in the Street Commissioner's Office of the City and County of New-York, there to remain until the 16th day of December, 1854.

Fourth—That the limits embraced by the assessment aforesaid, are as follows: All those pieces of land situated in the said City, between the easterly side of the 5th-av. and the East River, and extending on the northerly and southerly sides of 80th-st., to the middle of the blocks on either side thereof; and,

Fifth—That our report herein will be presented to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at a special term thereof, to be held at the City Hall in the said City, on Saturday, the 16th day of December, A. D. 1854, at the opening of the Court on that day, and that then and there, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, a motion will be made that said report be confirmed.

LIVINGSTON LIVINGSTON, EDMOND GROSS, TERENCE McGUIRE, } Commissioners. New-York, Oct. 4, 1854.

SUPREME COURT.—IN THE MATTER OF THE TAKING OF LANDS FOR A NEW RESERVOIR, between 79th and 86th sts., and the 5th and 7th avs., in the City of New-York.

... Notice is hereby given that you are required to appear before the Commissioners of Appraisal in the above entitled proceeding, at their office, No. ... Broadway, ... story front room, at 10 o'clock A. M., on any day (Sundays excepted) on or prior to the 31st day of October, 1854, and to produce the evidences of your title or interest therein. In default whereof ... by or be known to the said Commissioners, or be fully known, the same will be reported to the Supreme Court as belonging to unknown owners. ...

York, September 1, 1854. EDWARD C. WEST, ABRAHAM FURNURE, DANIEL DODGE, } Commissioners. ROBERT J. DILLON, Counsel to the Corporation.

N. B.—All papers published in the City of New-York are requested to publish the preceding notice until the 31st day of October next, once in each week, and to send their bills, with affidavits of publication, to the office of the Counsel to the Corporation, to be paid on the final taxation of the proceedings.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—MORITZ HIRSCHFELD, Plaintiff, against JEREMIAH B. FORSTER, defendant.—Summons for a money demand on contract.—To the above defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, of which a copy is herewith served upon you, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 142 Broadway, in the City of New-York, within 20 days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of ... dollars and ... cents, with interest as stated in said complaint, besides the costs of this action.—Dated July ..., 1854. ALEX. KURSHEEDT, Plaintiff's Attorney, No. 142 Broadway.

The complaint in the above action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, on the 20th day of July, 1854. ALEX. KURSHEEDT, Plaintiff's Attorney.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK—City and County of New-York.—ROBERT BUCHAN, ... against THEODORE HYATT and Mary H., his wife, Theodore Hyatt and ..., his wife, ... Winans, Alfred L. Winans and Ann, his wife, Norman T. Winans and Sarah, his wife, ... defendants.—Summons.—For relief.—To the above named defendants, ALFRED L. WINANS and ANN, his wife, NORMAN T. WINANS and SARAH, his wife, ... WINANS and ELIZABETH, his wife, and JOHN H. DUPONT: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was filed in the office of the Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas for the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall in the City of New-York, on the ... day of September, 1854, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 73 Murray-st., in the said City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint. Dated New-York, September 8, 1854. WM. LOWERRE, Plaintiff's Attorney.

SUPREME COURT.—WILLIAM G. TULLER, WILLIAM S. HUTCHINGS, STEPHEN LASELL, WILLIAM D. HART and HENRY M. McCORKLE against WILLIAM C. MYRTLE, WILLIAM F. MOORE and ROBERT H. FRASER.—Summons for money demand on contract.—(Com. not ser.)—To the defendants: You and each of you are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was this day filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall in said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 33 Wall-st., in said City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of eight hundred and sixty-three dollars and sixty-five cents, with interest from the 7th day of January, 1854, besides the costs of this action.—Dated Aug. 31, 1854. STARR & RUGGLES, Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

SUPREME COURT.—City and County of New-York.—MARTIN R. ROOME against GEORGE WEBB.—Summons for money demand on contract.—(Com. not ser.)—To the above defendant: Sir: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall, City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 120 Broadway, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service. If you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of six hundred and seventy-five dollars and ninety-five cents, with interest from the 18th day of August, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-four; and for the further sum of six hundred and seventy-one dollars and forty-three cents, with interest from the 24th day of August, 1854, besides the costs of this action.—Dated New-York, Sept. 7, 1854. LIVINGSTON K. MILLER, Plaintiff's Attorney.

The said complaint was filed in said Clerk's Office on the 8th day of September, 1854. L. K. MILLER, Plaintiff's Attorney.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER—Of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against GEORGE F. SCHOTT, late of the City of New-York, tobacconist, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at the place of business of James L. Schott, No. 177 Washington-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of March next. Dated New-York, the 14th day of September, 1854. CATHARINE A. SCHOTT, Administratrix. JAMES L. SCHOTT, Administrator.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF JESSE C. SMITH, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against DAVID W. MURPHEY, late of the city of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of JOHN C. SMITH, Esq., No. 3 Court-st., in the city of Brooklyn, on or before the 30th day of March next. Dated Sept. 15, 1854. HENRY OAKEY, Administrator.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of JESSE C. SMITH, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against JOHN B. GRAHAM, late of the city of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of business, No. 169 Maiden-lane, in the City of New-York, on or before the 17th day of November next.—Dated May 12, 1854. JAMES A. H. BELL, Executor.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ROBERT GILLESPIE, late of the city of Glasgow, Scotland, and formerly of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his residence, No. 19 East 24th-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 18th day of December next.—Dated, New-York, the 15th day of June, 1854. JAMES STUART, Administrator, with will annexed.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against EDMUND A. CONCKLIN, late of the City of New-York, butcher, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of SEAMAN & ARNOLD, foot of 30th-st., North River, in the City of New-York, on or before the 27th day of November next.—Dated New-York, the 27th day of May, 1854. ELIJAH D. SEAMAN, Executor. MARY JANE CONCKLIN, Executrix.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ELIZABETH HAMERSLEY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of SHEPHERD KNAPP, No. 78 Gold-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 28th day of December next.—Dated New-York, the 23d day of June, 1854. SHEPHERD KNAPP, MARGARET L. HAMERSLEY, } Administrators with ...

New-York Daily Times.

STATE AGRICULTURAL FAIR.

CLOSE OF THE THIRTEENTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION

ADDRESS OF HON. JOHN P. HALE.

THE CLOSING SCENES.

The New-York State Agricultural Fair closed yesterday afternoon, after three days of fair weather, one of storm, and a large average attendance throughout. *Twenty thousand* persons visited the Fair on Thursday, and nearly the same number during yesterday. Opinions were unanimous, so far as we heard, in praise of the completeness and good order of the Exhibition. The *Times is indebted to Mr. Elon Comstock* and the Managers for facilities afforded. The Police arrangements have been remarkably thorough during the week; upwards of a hundred detailed officers having been in attendance daily. In consequence of the degree of care exercised, but little trouble from the light fingered people has been experienced.

HORSES.

The Horses were brought out again for exhibition at noon. The stands overlooking the Course were crowded with spectators, and the merits of the nags were freely canvassed. It is worthy of remark that the names of the stallions *Liverpool* and *Norman* are not found in the list of premiums. In the case of the former, the pedigree was not considered sufficiently proven to justify the Committee, in their opinion, in classing him among horses of pure blood: his excellence seems to have been admitted. In the latter, the prize was actually awarded to *Norman* as a horse from other States or Canada, (he having been raised in Canada,) but the owner, Mr. Derrick, having property or residing on Long Island, he was transferred from that class, and was unsuccessful in the one in which he was placed.

Much difference of opinion existed as to the propriety of the decision and the merits of the subject of it; but this, of course, is always the case. The Judges have a difficult and thankless office to perform, and it is not in human power to please every one, or to obtain a unanimous coincidence of opinion.

The carriage horses described yesterday, by a typographical omission, as dark, instead of dark-gray, were the property of Mr. William Tilden, and were awarded a premium.

THE BULLS.

The first prize for a three years old imported bull was closely contested between Messrs. Morris & Becar, who exhibited, "Balco," (short-horned,) and Mr. Spencer, of Westchester, who entered *Augustus*, a very fine animal, imported; and as in the case above described, their relative merits were much discussed, and many were inclined to appeal from the decision of the constituted Judges, who yielded the palm to Morris & Becar, of New-York City. Of the imported Ayrshires, *Kilburn*, mentioned yesterday, bore away the first prize.

THE FLOWERS.

We rambled yesterday among the *Flowers*. There were both fruits and flowers in abundance. The displays of Exotics was very good; the Dahlias were exquisite; the Roses large; the Apples many, mellow and luscious; the Pears unapproachable (literally) and numerous. *Cacti* and plums, [illegible] and grapes, Verbenas and Morris [illegible], lay in tempting, luscious plenty about the [illegible] benches and upon the covered tables. Touch not, taste not, handle not, however, was the rule; and it was stringently enforced by the very attentive guardians of the peace, who swarmed about the grounds during the continuance of the Fair, like so many bees (drones.)

There was a splendid display of Exotics from the Conservatory of A. P. Cumings, Esq., our [illegible] of the *Observer*, where specimens of the Night-blooming Cereus caused serious reflections in our minds a few nights ago. Mr. Cumings' gardener had arranged a number of pots containing the choicest treasures of the greenhouse. Among them was the Silk-Cotton tree, a young and spreading specimen; with an Allspice (*Pimento Vulgaris*,) an East India Ginger-plant (*Zinziber Officinalis*,) a Tree Club Moss (*Lycopodium Arborea*,) and a Hare's-foot Fern (*Davallia Canariensis*.) The Cactuses exhibited were the *Opuntia Senilis*, *Ficus Indica*, *Opuntia Brasiliensis*, and others.

Of Roses, there was a small but very good display. One of the freaks of the exhibitors was a [illegible] of moss.

Mayor Donadi, of Astoria, entered for exhibition as fine an assortment of Dahlias as we have ever seen. Some of them were of great size, and the fruits gorgeous. Nature could hardly get anything finer out of a single root.

As to the *Apples*, we desire to say as little as justice to the reader demands. The mouth waters at the recollection. There were upon the tables Strawberry and Newtown, Northern Spy, Pound Sweet, Holland, Boxford, Brittle Sweet, King and other sorts, in wonderful profusion. There was a sweet "savor of apples" all about that tent.

There were several pairs of *Pears*, which to all appearance were perfection. Two on each plate. *Two hundred varieties* on exhibition by a single exhibitor, who claims that he cultivates not less than 300 kinds. The Bartletts made altogether the finest show.

The croakers who said that Fruits had failed should have glanced in at Floral Hall.

OUTSIDE SIGHTS.

It would have been a pity, by going to the Fair on the Harlem cars, to lose an observation of the sights and sounds outside the grounds, on the side flanked by Third-avenue. A giant man, a giant [illegible], and small oysters, were huddled under separate canvas in one corner. The "pop-gun man," the measuring man, and the weighing-machine, were on the opposite side of the pathway. Stands for cider, booths for fruits, pleasant Irish women, very sour and turbid men, squalling girls, men who rubbed pewter pieces till they shone, and boys whom no rubbing would ever cause to shine, lent a variegated aspect to the Fair "out-of-doors."

PUBLIC MEETING.

At 2 o'clock in the afternoon, the closing proceedings were held in the large circular tent, before an immense audience. On a platform in the centre of the structure were seated the officers and judges of the Society, and a large number of ladies, and distinguished gentlemen, among whom were ex-President Tyler, Hon. John P. Hale, Sir Charles Grey, British Colonial Secretary, Hon. John A. King, President of Columbia College, ex-Senator Sherman, Dr. Hamel of the Imperial Academy of Sciences, St. Petersburg, Rev. Dr. Adams, Mr. May, President of the Board of Aldermen, Mr. Brown, President of the Board of Councilmen, Robert Kelly, Esq., John Jay, Esq., and very many others.

Mr. William Kelly, President of the Society, called the meeting to order, and announced that the business of the day would be prefaced by prayer.

After prayer by Rev. Dr. Adams,

The President again arose, and said it was thought by some at first, that the State Fair, if held in this City, would prove a failure. The warm interest, however, which it had evinced from the citizens generally, and the vast numbers of intelligent visitors by whom the various articles on exhibition had been inspected, proved that these anticipations were formed without a knowledge of the subject. In coming to this City, the Society did not know what kind of reception they would be met with; but the reality had far exceeded anything they could have expected. The Corporation had freely granted them the ground on which the Fair was held, and on all sides the Society received the warmest and readiest assistance. To the Presidents of the Boards of Aldermen and Councilmen the thanks of the body were specially due; nor should they forget that the New-York Horticultural Society and the American Institute had withheld their own Exhibitions, in order, by their contributions and aid, to add more largely to the successes of the New-York State Agricultural Society on this occasion. The speaker concluded, amid applause, by introducing Hon. John P. Hale, Orator of the Day.

ADDRESS OF HON. JOHN P. HALE.

Mr. Hale's address was long and eloquent. He expressed his doubt as to the *expediency* of establishing Agricultural Schools, on the ground that such institutions [illegible] would not tend to diffuse a more general knowledge of agricultural science to practical [illegible]. He suggested, on the contrary, the advisability of introducing it into our State schools, as one of the essential branches of a popular Education. He deprecated the prevalence among young men, and young women too, of the impression that agricultural pursuits are not honorable, or respectable, or genteel, or so refined or refining in their character as many others, such as the learned professions, as they are sometimes facetiously called. On the folly of this opinion, and the miseries to which it sometimes leads, he dwelt emphatically. After proving the elevating influences which the indulgence of a taste for agricultural pursuits is calculated to exert over men, both individually and in the mass, he proceeded to combat the objections raised to the business of husbandry on the ground that it has a tendency to repress the martial spirit necessary to a free people for the preservation of *their popular institutions and Democratic forms of Government.*

PREMIUM LISTS.

B. P. Johnson, Secretary of the Society, read the Judges' Report on the *Awards of Premiums*. Some of the Committees on minor articles had not concluded their labors when the shades of evening closed upon the scene and they were compelled to adjourn to the City.

TO-DAY.

A sale of improved stock will take place at the Fair grounds at 10 o'clock to-day. Several of the "fast" horses are up for a market. The lumber used in enclosing the grounds will also be put up at auction; the amount employed being *four hundred thousand feet*. These concluding exercises of the Fair will render the Square as busy a place to-day as yesterday.

THE RESULT.

The receipts of the Fair have been in the close vicinity of *ten thousand dollars*. The Premium List amounted to about $8,000; but of this sum, probably not more than $6,000 will be called in. The place for holding the next exhibition is not decided upon. The selection lies with the Society at Albany. The indications are that Syracuse or Utica will be the place.

FIRE MARSHAL'S OFFICE.

Arrest of a Female Charged with Arson.

On the 22d of September last a fire took place at No. 40 Lispenard-street, occupied by Mr. Chatterton. It was discovered between 4 and 5 o'clock in the morning, in the rear kitchen, and outside of the main building, occupied as a dwelling-house; but by the timely arrival of the firemen the flames were extinguished before they had penetrated to the inside of the house. An Irish girl, who had recently been discharged from the house for some misconduct, was suspected of being guilty of setting the premises on fire, as she had been known to have made threats to that effect. Since which time the matter has been under investigation by the Fire Marshal and Justice Osborne, and yesterday officer Spicer, one of the special officers of the Court of Sessions, acting under instructions, arrested the girl on the charge of Arson. She was taken before Judge Osborne, who committed her to prison to await an examination. The Fire Marshal will continue the investigation to-day.

☞ The controversy upon the question at issue between Rev. Isaac Wescott and Rev. Thomas J. Sawyer was concluded at the Tabernacle last evening. Eight evenings have been devoted to the discussion. The attendance throughout was very large.

☞ Tivoli Hose Company, of Albany, paraded the streets yesterday on return from Philadelphia. They stopped at the Irving House.

(Advertisement.)

☞ There is very little doubt that the great majority of "broken constitutions" so called, may be traced to protracted attacks of Fever and Ague, and to the use of the powerful remedies prescribed for that distressing complaint. Those who have witnessed the disorder, have noticed that it destroys bodily vigor, prostrates the energies of the mind, and that its after effects are in many cases hypochondria, dyspepsia, nervousness, fainting, neuralgia, dizziness, and a long train of ailments. The peculiarity of Deshler's Pills consists in their remarkable anti-periodic and tonic properties. They almost instantly break up the periodic and constantly recurring attacks that characterize Chills and Fever. And those who have taken them uniformly remark that they immediately increase the appetite, steady the nerves, restore strength, and invigorate the system in a most agreeable and permanent manner. As a general rule, the Fever and Ague will cease from the first dose; though in some obstinate cases there have been several chills before the complaint was finally broken. Deshler's Pills are sold by W. D. Crombie, corner of Broadway and Fourteenth-street; F. C. Wells, & Co., No. 127 Eighth-avenue; James W. Smith, corner Court-street and Montague-place, Brooklyn, and C. D. Deshler, New-Brunswick, N. J.

(Advertisement.)

New American Pictorial, Price Four Cents.—The Illustrated American Journal, by William S. Damrell, Boston, is just issued. It is a neat Quarto of eight pages, fine paper, with designs by Billings. It opens with a picture of Luther, at the Diet of Worms, and will advocate a Free Bible, Free Schools, Free Speech, A Free Press, and immediate legislation to neutralize foreign influence in our Government and institutions. It will be published weekly. The name American, which our Journal bears, gives the key-note to our enterprise. We shall aim to illustrate and defend those principles and those free institutions which we glory in as distinctively American, and to *awaken afresh among the people an earnest American spirit, especially in view of the dangers which threaten our liberties from foreign and papal influence.* For sale by all News Agents.

(Advertisement.)

☞ A good Phrenologist will prove it to your own consciousness, by delineating your character, talents and peculiarities far more accurately than your own mother could do. Phrenology embodies the only true Science of Mind and Philosophy of Human Nature ever divulged. It analyses all the human elements and functions, thereby showing of what materials we are composed, and how to develop them. Bishop Whateley, the greatest logician of his time, says:

"Even if all connection between the brain and mind were a perfect chimera, the treatises of Phrenologists would be of great value, from their employing a metaphysical nomenclature far more logical, accurate and convenient than Locke, Stewart, and other writers of their schools."

Examinations daily by Prof. Fowler, at No. 308 Broadway.

(Advertisement.)

Important to Strangers and Visitors to the Fair.—It is a mistake to suppose that the best bargains are made by under-bidding the asking prices at clothing stores. To test this question, bid down a suit to the lowest figure at any *two price* concern, and then go to Union Hall, the great *one price* clothing warehouse, corner of Fulton and Nassau-streets, and you will find the *first price* asked there cheaper than the one you had arrived at by *higgling* and bargaining. Just try the experiment.

(Advertisement.)

☞ Phalon's Paphian Lotion has not only a City reputation, but is used by the daughters of our farmers and ladies generally throughout the country. As a means of removing irritations of the skin, and freshening, clearing and beautifying the complexion, it is (as Madame Anna Thillon says) entirely unapproached.

(Advertisement.)

Have You Seen Eustache?—Have you yet witnessed this great moral and romantic play that has created such a popular sensation? If not, go and see it at once. It is only performed now at Barnum's Museum, where crowds of delighted people applaud it nightly. To-day it will be performed there both in the afternoon and evening.

(Advertisement.)

Writing and Book-Keeping.—The subscriber will receive new pupils daily, this week, for a thorough course of instruction in the art of Penmanship and double-entry Book-keeping.

Oliver B. Goldsmith, No. 362 Broadway.

(Advertisement.)

Worth Seeing.—The most splendid show of Stereoscopic Pictures ever made in this country may be seen at Root's magnificent Gallery, No. 363 Broadway, corner of Franklin-street.

NEW-JERSEY.

Desertion from a French War Vessel.

On Thursday evening as the ferry boat *Gregory* was crossing from New-York to Jersey City, the voice of a man was heard in the water. Upon search a Frenchman, one of the sailors who had escaped from one of the French war steamers in port, was found in the water with a pack of his clothes upon his back, swimming for life and liberty. He was landed in Jersey City, and elicited no little sympathy from the fact that he had been, as he said, impressed on board; and vastly preferred his freedom to service for Louis Napoleon.

[illegible]

The regatta that was to have taken place yesterday at Hoboken, starting from the Atlantic Gardens, did not take place, the challenging parties, on some second reflection, preferring to put up their money. Many persons from this City resorted to the Gardens and were disappointed. Mr. Banks, who accepted the challenge on the part of the *Gipsey*, of course is not to blame, as he was ready with his [illegible].

☞ An action, brought last week in Detroit for ejecting a young man from the theatre, for hissing a danseuse, has been decided against the doctor—McFarland—who was fined $30. The Justice gave it as his opinion that an auditor had a perfect right to hiss an actor or actress on the stage, if he had reason for so doing, and that no person had a right forcibly to eject a man from the theatre until he had first been requested to leave. So "popular sovereignty" triumphed.

MARRIED.

In this City, on Thursday, *Oct. 5*, by Rev. Dr. Van Nest, Samuel C. Stoner, formerly of Glens Falls, to Miss Maria L. Vidal, of New-York.

At Sackett's Harbor, on Wednesday, Oct. 4, by Rev. J. B. [illegible], of Geneva, Erastus M. Camp, Esq., to Miss Julia L. Griffin, both of the former place.

At Berlin, Conn., on Tuesday, Oct. 3, by Rev. Mr. Love, Mr. Henry J. Edwards of New-York, to Miss Elizabeth J., daughter of Mr. John North, of the former place.

DIED.

In this City, on Friday, Oct. 6, of inflammation of stomach, Solomon King, aged 37 years.

The relatives, friends and acquaintances of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Sunday, the 8th inst., at 1 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 150 West 16th-st. His remains will be taken to Greenwood.

In this City, on Friday morning, Oct. 6, Mary, youngest daughter of Mr. Joseph T. and Mary Preston, aged 1 year 8 months and 7 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, this (Saturday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from the residence of her parents, No. 35 King-st., without further invitation.

> Dearest daughter, thou hast left us,
> Here thy loss we most deeply feel;
> But 'tis God that has bereft us,
> He can all our sorrows heal.

In this City, on Friday, Oct. 6, of apoplexy, Mr. Joseph Russell, in the 60th year of his age.

The friends and acquaintances of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 79 Mercer-st., on Sunday, 8th inst., at 1 o'clock precisely.

In this City, on Friday, Oct. 6, Alexander, son of John A. and Mary O. Stoutenburgh, aged 1 year, 1 month and 12 days.

The funeral will be from the house, No. 161 East 30th-st., this evening, at [illegible] o'clock.

In this City, on Thursday evening, 5th inst., after a short illness, John Morrison, a native of Lanark, Scotland, in the 66th year of his age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral from St. George's Church, Beekman-st., on Saturday 7th inst., at [illegible] o'clock, without further invitation. His remains will be conveyed to York Bay Cemetery.

In this City, on Thursday morning, Oct. 5, Arthur Rayner, in the 27th year of his age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Sunday afternoon, at 1½ o'clock, from the residence of his mother, No. 68 Amity-st.

In this City, on Tuesday morning, Oct. 3, Osborn Curtis Smith, son of Geo. G. Smith, of this City, in the 16th year of his age.

The friends and relatives of the family, and those of Chas. M. Leupp & Co., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services, on Sunday, 8th inst., at 2 o'clock, at the residence of Dr. James E. Kissam, No. 70 13th-st., without further invitation. The remains will be taken to Greenwood for interment.

In Brooklyn, on *Friday* morning, Eliza W., daughter of Alfred Edwards, aged 16 years.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend her funeral, from No. 48 Willow st. (corner of Orange), Brooklyn, on Sunday afternoon, at 3 o'clock, without further invitation.

In Williamsburg, on Friday afternoon, Oct. 6, Franklin Emmett, son of James and Elizabeth W. Lynch.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Sunday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from the residence of his parents, No. 73 South 3d-st., Williamsburg. His remains will be taken to the Evergreens for interment.

At Paterson, N. J., on Thursday, Oct. 5, Grace, wife of James Close, Esq., aged 62 years and 5 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from the First Presbyterian Church, Paterson, N. J., this (Saturday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock. Cars leave Jersey City at 1 o'clock P. M.

At Hackensack, N. J., on Thursday, Oct. 5, Maria Catharine Fatin, daughter of Anthony E. and Mary Fatin, in the 24th year of her age.

Funeral this (Saturday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets, see Sixth Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....Oct. 6.

$3,000 Ohio 6s, '60....[illegible]	100 Cumber. Coal Co....[illegible]
1,000 New-York 6s, '72..[illegible]	100 do.......[illegible]
3,000 California 7s, '81..[illegible]	[illegible] do.......[illegible]
1,200 City 5s, '70.......[illegible]	[illegible] do.......[illegible]
1,000 Harlem 1st M. Bs..[illegible]	[illegible] do.......[illegible]
1,000 Erie Income Bds..[illegible]	100 do.......[illegible]
1,000 Hud. R. 2d M. B..[illegible]	[illegible] do.......[illegible]
1,000 do.......[illegible]	[illegible] do.......[illegible]
10,000 Ill. C. R. R. B..[illegible]	[illegible] do.......[illegible]
[illegible] do.......[illegible]	[illegible] Phenix Mining Co....[illegible]
[illegible] do.......[illegible]	[illegible] New-York Cen. R. R...[illegible]
[illegible] N. Y. Cen. R. R..[illegible]	[illegible] do.......[illegible]
[illegible] do.......[illegible]	[illegible] do.......[illegible]
[illegible] Sac. R. & S. R. R. B..[illegible]	[illegible] Erie Railroad.....[illegible]
[illegible] do.......[illegible]	[illegible] do.......[illegible]
12 Amer. Exch. Bank....[illegible]	[illegible] do.......[illegible]
[illegible] Am. Ex. Bank scrip..[illegible]	[illegible] do.......[illegible]
10 Bank of Commerce..[illegible]	[illegible] do.......[illegible]
[illegible] Del. & Hud. C. Co..[illegible]	[illegible] do.......[illegible]
[illegible] Hanover Ins. Co..[illegible]	[illegible] Reading Railroad....[illegible]
[illegible] Continental Ins. Co..[illegible]	[illegible] do.......[illegible]
[illegible] Canton Company..[illegible]	[illegible] do.......[illegible]
[illegible] do.......[illegible]	[illegible] do.......[illegible]
100 Flor. & K. Jnt. stk..[illegible]	[illegible] do.......[illegible]
100 Nic. Transit Co.....[illegible]	[illegible] do.......[illegible]
100 do.......[illegible]	[illegible] do.......[illegible]
[illegible] Mich. Central R. R..[illegible]	[illegible] do.......[illegible]
[illegible] do.......[illegible]	[illegible] Clev. C. & Cin. R. R..[illegible]

SECOND BOARD.

$4,000 Hud. Riv. 1st M. B..[illegible]	[illegible] Long Island Railroad..[illegible]
[illegible] N. Y. & N. H. R. B..[illegible]	[illegible] Erie Railroad.....[illegible]
10 Ohio Life & Trust Co..[illegible]	[illegible] Harlem Railroad...[illegible]
100 Canton Company..[illegible]	[illegible] do.......[illegible]
100 Nic. Transit Co.....[illegible]	[illegible] do.......[illegible]
[illegible] do.......[illegible]	[illegible] Mich. Central R. R..[illegible]
[illegible] Cumberland Coal Co..[illegible]	[illegible] New-York Cen. R. R..[illegible]
[illegible] do.......[illegible]	[illegible] Reading Railroad...[illegible]
[illegible] do.......[illegible]	

Friday, Oct. 6—P. M.

The mails by the steamer *Canada*, at this port, from Liverpool, September 23, were delivered at an early hour this morning. Her arrival has painfully increased the interest felt for the safety of the fine steamer *Arctic*, of the Collins line, as she is reported to have left Liverpool on her regular day—September 20—with 200 cabin passengers, among whom are a number of Wall-street gentlemen and their families. There are various surmises as to the cause of delay, the more common one being that some accident may have befallen her machinery early in the voyage, and that she put back, in consequence, to Liverpool. The *Arctic*, during the past Spring, or early in the Summer, ran upon a rock on the Coast of Ireland the first day out, and made Liverpool, in a disabled condition, before the Cunarder left for New-York the succeeding Saturday; but such a casualty could scarcely have happened this time, and the fact failed to be known before the sailing of the *Canada*. The latter encountered no unusual weather. Six or seven members of the family of Mr. James Brown, of Brown Brothers, are on board the *Arctic*, and the wife of Mr. Collins, the chief proprietor of the line. Mr. W. W. Gilbert, of Gilbert, Cox & Johnson, is also on board. The steamer is now in her 17th day.

The market and money accounts by the *Canada* are one week later than by the previous arrival. They advise a further advance in Flour and Grain. The American and other Foreign supplies in Liverpool were much reduced, and as the English farmers and millers were not supplying the market fully, Western Canal and Canadian Flour was up to 30s. and Southern brands 32s. Wheat 4d. higher; Indian Corn 33s. 6d.@35s., a rise of 1s. 6d. over the previous quotations. The sales of Cotton were 35,000 bales; prices not strong, and we hear that the orders to this side by this steamer are at reduced limits. The manufacturing districts were not in a cheerful condition. The late failures had a depressing effect at Manchester. The War in the East and the reduced orders from this country and South America were having their influence on the trade in Cotton Goods. Iron was also lower. The Linen and Woolen prices without much change. Raw Wool was on the rise, which caused manufacturers to be indifferent to sales, except at full rates. The harvest weather continued fine. The English Funds, after selling at 96 ⅌ cent., closed 95⅛. Money in active request at 4½@5 ⅌ cent. The Bank report shows a further loss of $250,000 against large receipts into London from Australia and the United States. The demand for Silver for China was actively renewed, and Gold was going to the Continent in sums which were unaccountable to the Bankers, who write to their friends on this side that the Continental Exchanges do not justify the movement as one of apparent profit to the remitters. The enormous expenses of the Allied armies in the East are supposed by some to demand this Gold, while others ascribe it to certain negotiations for the great Governments beyond the Rhine. American eagles were worth 76s. 3½d. the ounce, and gold bars, standard, 77s. 9d. The French as well as English Funds were strengthened by the reported successful landing of the Allied troops in the Crimea. A heavy failure, $500,000, is reported at Moscow, Lubin & Schwatoff, in the cotton manufacturing trade. The export of grain from Odessa was still embargoed. Last year the movement of Wheat from the Black Sea was four millions English quarters, of eight bushels, averaging $10 the quarter; while this year, with an unparalleled harvest, there is said to be no possibility of selling it at home, even at $2 50 the quarter.

The Foreign markets for American Railway Securities [illegible] imported in the columns and [illegible] by this [illegible] quarter a fair amount of orders, with every sign of confidence in our recovery from the August panic, these [illegible] days [illegible] limited in price, and not in large sums. The advices from New-York were to 6th September, when Erie was quoted 33 ⅌ cent., and the Bonds in proportion. One [illegible] remarks, "There is quite a fancy here for dealing in Erie Shares and Bonds at the low prices, and we shall be much surprised if the orders hence do not assist the recovery of your market." The limits are 30 to 45 for Shares; 83@84 for Third Mortgage. At Hamburg and Berlin—a large proportion of the Erie Convertible Loan of 1862 being held in the latter city—no serious distrust was created by the break-down in *prices here; but at Frankfort, where American* Bonds are regularly quoted on the Public Exchange, there was quite a disposition to force sales on receipt of the New-York advices of the 1st September, and the figures accepted in some cases were lower than ours. This was expected to be remedied by the subsequent mails. In State Stocks very little appears to be doing on the other side. The circular of Baring notices a few sales. Our own market to-day was lower for Indianas, Virginias, and Louisianas, these being on sale, to a partial extent, for account of the Western Bankers.

The evident tightening of the Money market, which has grown out of the recent loss of Specie to the Banks, was again felt on business, generally, in Wall-street, to-day. It increases the dullness of speculation on the Stock Exchange, and embarrasses the Banks themselves in the distribution of loans and discounts to their regular dealers, as well as to transient applicants. That it will, however, soon have the desired effect of checking the export of Specie, there seems to be little doubt. Foreign Exchange is not active at the *outside rates*, and *the sum of Gold arranged for the Hermann* to-morrow, quite moderate. With the Bill Brokers, business paper is in free supply, and the best lists of Dry Goods notes, three to six months to run, are not taken under 12 ⅌ cent. A few favorite signatures, go at 10 ⅌ cent. The negotiations to-day were large; the outside money lenders being put in funds by the payments of the 4th October.

The business at the Stock Board shows an improvement in Reading Shares, and in Illinois Central Bonds, over the sales of Thursday. Erie Stock and Bonds were also firm, without much movement. New-York Central Shares closed ½ ⅌ cent. lower. There are one or two constant sellers (supposed *short*) of this Stock, cash or on contract, who supply the bids freely; notwithstanding a rumor that offers have been made from London to supply the Company with money on their new Convertible Bonds, and which, if true, would at once remove the unpaid dividend declared in July. The offers are said to come through the Boston agent of Messrs. Baring. We cannot learn that they have really been received or acted upon at Albany. Most of the Western Roads, trunk lines and in thorough operation, are making fine traffic returns for the month of September. Both the Michigan Roads will exceed $200,000. The Southern Company report $210,000. We have already published the returns of the Cleveland and Toledo, Milwaukee and Mississippi and Ohio and Pennsylvania.

The present week's Dry Goods Import is a very small one. The entries amount to $641,785, of which $105,021 went into public store. The entries the same period last year were $1,506,332. The following is the summary:

	Consumption. Pkgs.	Value.	Warehoused. Pkgs.	Value.	Withdrawn. Pkgs.	Value.
Man. of Wool..	247	$[illegible]	161	$[illegible]	[illegible]	$[illegible]
Man. of Cotton..	217	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Man. of Silk..	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Man. of Flax..	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Miscellaneous..	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total..	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Total Entered.........$641,785 Total Marketed.......$[illegible]

Decision in Admiralty.

From the Philadelphia Ledger, Oct. 6.

Decision in the Osprey Case.—The suit of the British brig *Fanny* against the steamer *Osprey*, running between Boston and Philadelphia, for a collision in Boston harbor, was tried in the U. S. Circuit Court in that city, on Monday. Judge Sprague said the rule in America is well established that, when a steamer meets a sail vessel, the sail vessel is to keep her course, and the steamer is to take upon herself all the labor and risk of avoiding her. The rule is of general application, without reference to the tack the vessel may be upon, or her being close-hauled or free; and in executing her duty, the steamer is not restricted to going to the right of the vessel, but may go on either side, as circumstances may render most judicious and convenient. In this case, the brig violated the rule in keeping off, and the steamer was acting within the rule in keeping to the left. The decision was a decree dismissing the libel, with costs. The cross libel, promoted by John Linton & Co., of Philadelphia, owners of the steamer *Osprey*, against the brig *Fanny*, for the same collision, was decided at the same time, and upon the same evidence and principles. Decree in favor of the libellants, the amount of damage to be referred to an assessor.

Markets by Telegraph.

Albany, Friday, Oct. 6.

At our market this morning sales were made of Barley at $1 18 for four rowed, and $1 14 for two rowed on the spot, and $1 16 to arrive.

Sales of Stocks at Philadelphia—*Friday—First Board*—$[illegible] City 6s, [illegible] [illegible] Schuylkill Navigation 6s, [illegible] Camden and Amboy 6s, [illegible] Lehigh 6s, [illegible] Pennsylvania Railroad [illegible] Girard Bank [illegible] Minehill Railroad [illegible] Norristown Railroad [illegible] Manufacturers' and Mechanics' Bank [illegible] Morris Canal Preferred [illegible] Schuylkill Navigation Preferred [illegible] Lehigh Navigation [illegible] Morris Canal [illegible] Long Island Railroad [illegible] Reading Railroad [illegible] Pittsburg Coupon 6s [illegible] Lehigh Zinc [illegible]

Between Boards—$200 Pennsylvania 5s, [illegible]

Second Board—[illegible] Pennsylvania 5s [illegible] City 6s [illegible] Lehigh 6s [illegible] Susquehanna Canal Bonds [illegible] N. L. Coupon 6s [illegible] City 6s [illegible] Pennsylvania Railroad [illegible] Long Island [illegible] Lehigh Zinc [illegible]

After Board—$4,000 Reading Railroad 6s, [illegible]

Closing Prices—United States 6s [illegible] Pennsylvania 5s [illegible] Reading Railroad [illegible] Morris Canal [illegible] Schuylkill Navigation Stock [illegible] Schuylkill Navigation Preferred [illegible] Long Island Railroad [illegible] Vicksburg Railroad [illegible] Girard Bank [illegible] Lehigh Zinc [illegible] Union Canal [illegible]

Sailing of Ocean Steamers.

Steamers.	Leave.	For.	Days.
Arctic	Liverpool	New-York	Sept. 20
Union	Havre	New-York	Sept. 27
Europa	Liverpool	Boston	Sept. 30
Baltic	Liverpool	New-York	Oct. 4
Hermann	New-York	Bremen	Oct. 7
Africa	Liverpool	New-York	Sept. 30
Petrel	New-York	Glasgow	Oct. 7
Black Warrior	New-York	Havana & N. O.	Oct. 7
Washington	Southampton	New-York	Oct. 11

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Canada, from Liverpool—Mr. Tilton and lady, Mr. Helwell and lady, Mr. [illegible] and lady, Miss [illegible], Miss Byne and servant, Mrs. [illegible] and Miss [illegible], Mrs. H. Stowell, 2 Misses Carroll, Dr. J. C. Stuart and lady, George Brown and sister, Messrs. Paul, James Magee, Thomas Byrne, G. Lurie, Pierre Poinson, T. M. Meggett, J. H. Meriereu, Charles Green, Giraud, Veraldi, Bonney, Gustave Dupont, Charles Gage, Otto Orosel, Mr. Wilson and lady, Mr. R. Baill, Mr. Hyde, Mr. Hoffman and lady, Mr. Hoffman, [illegible] and lady, Mr. Gatewold, Mr. Belloe, Dr. Kem, Mr. Caruthers, Mr. Thompson, Mr. [illegible], Mr. J. Hope, Mr. John Campbell, Mr. Henry A. Fox, Mr. Molyneux, William Crowder, Mr. Thomas [illegible], Mr. Dear, Rev. J. Little, Mr. Sellon, Messrs. William J. Wood, T. Dixon, James Gilmore, Wm. Carroll and lady, [illegible], [illegible], [illegible], Capt. Roundes, Capt. [illegible], [illegible], 10 ladies, Sisters of Mercy, [illegible], C. Moss, A. Hodge, J. Hodge, H. Hardie, J. F. Cooper, [illegible], [illegible], and lady, [illegible] and lady, [illegible] and lady, J. Gregory and lady.

In steamship Alabama, from Savannah—Dr. E. Byrne, A. Davis, Mr. Eppins and lady, Rev. C. A. Pauley, Mrs. J. H. Plummer, C. E. Robinson, Capt. A. [illegible], Dr. A. West—and [illegible] in the steerage.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 6 02 | Sun sets.... 5 [illegible] | Moon rises... [illegible]

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook.. 9 46 | Gov. Island. 9 30 | Hell Gate....11 11

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF NEW-YORK.........FRIDAY, OCT. 6.

Cleared.

Steamships Alps, Moodie, Liverpool, E. Cunard; Hermann, Higgins, Bremen, C. H. Sands.

Ships Vaucluse, Howes, New-Orleans, J. W. Elwell; N. B. Palmer, Bradbury, Canton, A. A. Low & Bro.

Barks [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible]

Propeller Nebraska, [illegible], Philadelphia, W. H. Thompson; Osceola, [illegible], Philadelphia, J. & N. Briggs.

Arrived.

Steamship Alabama, Schenck, Savannah [illegible] hours, with mdse. and passengers to S. L. Mitchill.

Steamship Canada, [illegible], Liverpool Sept. 23, with mdse. and passengers to E. Cunard. [illegible]

Ship [illegible] (of Mystic,) Williams, [illegible] days, with mdse. to [illegible] & Co., and [illegible] passengers.

Ship Peterhoff (of Salem,) [illegible], from Antwerp Aug. 22, with mdse. and [illegible] passengers to Post & Ryerson, and [illegible] & Co.

Ship Mary [illegible], Tyler, Liverpool [illegible] ds., with mdse. and [illegible] passengers to J. W. Phillips.

Bark Mayflower, Rogers, Liverpool 40 ds., with mdse. to Post & Ryerson and Hurlbut & Co. [illegible]

Bark Amelia, De Brieuin, New-Orleans [illegible] [illegible]

Bark Flight, Neal, (late Davis,) Savannah 12 ds., with naval stores to Lee & Everett.

Bark Caroline (Brem.,) Woof, Bremen 36 ds., in ballast, with 264 passengers to Hennings, Muller & Gosling.

Brig Benjamin Franklin, (Br.,) Dunn, Windsor, N. S., 11 ds., with plaster to P. J. Nevins & Son.

Brig Caroline, Hanson, Rochelle 36 ds., with brandy, &c., to [illegible]

Brig Wm. [illegible], Mann, Bay of Chaleur 19 ds., with grindstones to J. S. Whitney & Co.

Brig Canada, (Br.,) McDougal, Shediac, (N. B.,) 10 ds., with grindstones and lumber to J. S. Whitney & Co.

Brig Daniel Webster, Campbell, St. Johns, N. B., via New-Haven 4 ds., with fish and junk to Bale & Ore.

Brig Sarah [illegible], Harding, Portsmouth for [illegible]

Schr. Daniel Russell, Mills, Portland, (Conn.,) stone.

Schr. Joan, [illegible], Rondout, coal for Salem.

Schr. T. L. Miller, Jones, Portland, (Conn.,) stone.

Schr. Henry Hill, Wilson, Portland, (Conn.,) stone.

Schr. D. C. Brooks, Grady, Portland, (Me.,) 4 ds., with mdse. to Lane & West.

Schr. Vermont, Elliot, Wilmington, (N. C.,) 4 ds., with lumber to Gilmore & Co.

Schr. L. C. Kelly, Jordan, Calais, 6 ds., Mayhew, Talbot & Co.

Schr. J. C. Runyon, [illegible], from Baltimore 4 ds., with coal.

Schr. Joseph Watson, [illegible], Portland, (Conn.,) stone.

Schr. Almira T. Gandy, Philadelphia, with coal, for Providence.

Schr. H. J. Somerville, Robinson, Philadelphia, for New-Haven.

Schr. Georgia, Carville, Providence, with mdse. bound to Jacksonville.

Schr. Ben Mills, Jacobs, Philadelphia, with coal, bound to Boston.

Sloop William, Hunter, Portland, (Conn.,) stone.

Sailed.

Steamship Alps, Moodie, for Liverpool.

Ships Vanguard, Norton, for St. John, N. B.; Humboldt, of Boston, Swett, San Francisco.

BELOW—Ship St. Paul, Crabtree, Havre Aug. 29, with passengers to Lane & West.

WIND—During the day S. W.

Notices to Mariners.

The re-buoyage of the channels leading into the Bay, and towards the City of New-York, has been completed. Nun Buoys mark the Gedneys and main ship channels round the S. W. Spit up to the City.

Can Buoys mark the South Channel of the Bar, and Swash Channel to the main ship channel.

Spar Buoys mark the East and Hook Channel to the main ship channel.

Red Buoys, with even numbers, must be left on starboard hand, and Black Buoys, with odd numbers, on the port hand on entering the channels from sea.

Black and white perpendicular Striped Buoys mark mid-channel and may be passed either side.

Descriptive Lists of the Buoys will be published soon, and may be obtained at the Light House Inspector's office.

All persons interested in navigation, are requested to give immediate notice of Buoys being moved or injured, from their stations. By order of the Light House Board.

A. LUDLOW CASE,
Light House Inspector, 3d District.

New-York, Oct. 6, 1854.

Disasters.

The schr Gen. Worth, from New-York, bound for Bayport, Fla., was compelled to put in to Norfolk, Oct. 5, with the loss of spars, sails, and rigging.

Memoranda.

Capt. Neal, of the bark Flight, from Savannah, reports: Capt. Gideon N. Davis, (late Captain of the Flight,) a native of Falmouth, Mass., died Sept. 30, of fever. Three of the crew are now sick at Quarantine.

Spoken, &c.

Oct. 4, Nantucket South Shoals, bearing N. 9 miles was seen a clipper ship, sig. W., one with loss of foretopsail.

Sept. 15, on the Grand Banks, fishing schr. Comet, of Kingston, had 23,000 fish, and expected to stay 6 weeks longer.

Sept. 27, lat. 34, lon. 74 30, bark Beecher Stowe, from Cardenas for Cork.

Aug. 31, lat. 47 6, lon. 35, was passed a large ship, sig. K., with T. in foretopsail.

MILLINERY.

FIRST PREMIUM MILLINERY.—Mrs. G. Schlegel, No. 159 Division-st., respectfully informs the ladies of New-York and vicinity, that she was again awarded a premium for the best ladies' bonnets at the New-York State Fair, held Oct. 6, 1854.

PARIS FALL MILLINERY.—Mrs. WM. SIMMONS having opened her FALL STYLES of PARIS MILLINERY is prepared for their inspection at her First Premium Millinery Show Rooms, No. [illegible] Broadway, near the Metropolitan Hotel.

CORSETS, CORSETS.—Mrs. GAYNOR has received per late arrivals, large additions to her stock of celebrated French and English Wove Corsets, and will continue to sell them at half the prices usually charged. No. 45 3d-av., near 10th-st., wholesale and retail.

FRENCH EMBROIDERY.—WHITE NEEDLE-WORK and DESIGNING OF ANY KIND done and taught at moderate rates, by Miss A. STERN, No. [illegible] Broadway.

LOST AND FOUND.

$25 REWARD.—Lost on Wednesday, the [illegible], between the hours of [illegible] and [illegible] o'clock, in going from the corner of [illegible] st. and 3d av., through Astor-place to Broadway, and through Broadway to Chambers-st., to the Office of the Repairs and Supplies, in the Park, a Gold FOB CHAIN, with key and ring, Masonic emblems attached to the chain, containing a miniature; the owner's name is on the same. The finder will receive the above reward and the thanks of the owner, by leaving the same at No. [illegible] 2d-av., or at C. BEATTY'S, No. [illegible]

N. B.—Pawnbrokers are requested to stop the same if offered. J. V. SNEDIKER, No. [illegible] 2d-av.

$2 REWARD.—Lost on Monday evening between Sands-st. Brooklyn and 19th-st. and 3d-av., a small LADY'S PIN, in form of a crescent, with settings of garnet surrounded with pearls. The finder will receive the above reward on leaving it at office of Times.

$15 REWARD.—Stolen from the house, No. [illegible] Stanton-st. on the 5th inst. about 2 o'clock, a GOLD WATCH AND CHAIN, No. 5459, M. J. Tobias, Liverpool, maker. Any person returning the same at No. [illegible] Stanton-st., will receive the above reward.

LOST.—On Friday afternoon, the 6th instant, in one of the Harlem cars, a Lady's GOLD EYE GLASS AND CHAIN. The finder will be liberally rewarded and receive the thanks of the owner by leaving it at No. [illegible] 4th-st.

LOST.—On the 27th instant, BOOK No. [illegible], on the Mechanics' and Traders' Savings Institution, belonging to JANE DEDEBEOICE. Whoever will return the same to Mr. JAMES P. HAIGHT, No. [illegible] Grand-st., Secretary of the Institution, will receive the thanks of the owner.

MAGNETIC POWDERS.

Unless to be swindled, good folks, you're inclined,
Just examine each flask that purports to be LYON'S,
For unless on the label his name has been signed,
You can't on the contents place any reliance.

PEDDLERS ARE SELLING counterfeit Magnetic Powder and Pills for LYON'S preparations for the destruction of insects and vermin. Central depot for the REAL MAGNETIC POWDER and PILLS, No. [illegible] Broadway. Price 25 cents per flask or box.

FARO PLAYING CARDS.

FARO PLAYING CARDS.—Very old and well-seasoned with all the various other qualities of linen and cotton cards made by SAM. HART & CO., for sale to the trade and club houses at their store, No. 1 Barclay-st., opposite Astor House.

THE NEW-YORK TYPE FOUNDRY AND PRINTERS' WAREHOUSE.
(ESTABLISHED IN 1823.)
No. 29 Spruce-street.

The subscribers take this method of calling the attention of Printers and Stereotypers to their long established and favorably-known Foundry, where they are constantly manufacturing and are prepared to furnish (at fonts to suit purchasers,) their much approved BOOK, NEWSPAPER, GERMAN, GREEK, HEBREW, ORNAMENTED and MUSIC TYPE, BORDERS, ORNAMENTS, BRASS RULE, &c.

In addition to their former variety, having purchased the Foundry known as H. H. GREEN'S NEW-YORK and NEW-ORLEANS TYPE FOUNDRY, they are prepared to supply all articles as shown in his Book of Specimens.

They also furnish
PRESSES, CHASES, COMPOSING STICKS, STANDS, IMPOSING STONES, CASES, GALLEYS, INKS, BRONZES, &c.
PRINTING MATERIALS

Manufactured by them are of the best materials, and finished in the most accurate manner, under their own immediate personal supervision; and they feel confident that their long and thorough experience in the manufacture of Printing Types, together with the class of patronage they have hitherto received, is a sufficient guarantee for the quality and reputation of their goods.

METAL AND WOOD TYPE

From other Founders, and every article required in a Printing Office, at the lowest prices for cash or approved paper.

Old Type received at [illegible] cents a pound in exchange for New.

CONNER & COOLEY? [illegible]

SOLID WROUGHT IRON BEAMS FOR FIRE-PROOF BUILDINGS, VAULTS, STORE FRONTS, ROOFS, &c., &c., &c.—The undersigned are now prepared to furnish solid Wrought Iron Rolled Beams, cut to specified lengths, at a price which renders fire-proof buildings to be erected, with very moderate advance on the cost of wooden ones. The public are invited to examine the new building of Messrs. Harper & Brothers in Cliff-st., where they have been used. For further information apply to COOPER & HEWITT, No. 17 Burling-slip.

J. CARLETON, DRAPER AND TAILOR, (Late of Foreman for J. P. Blackwell, No. 173 Broadway) respectfully informs his friends, and the public generally, that he has commenced the Tailoring Business at No. [illegible] Nassau-st., near Fulton, where he is prepared to execute all orders in the best and most fashionable style, and at prices as reasonable as any other house in the city.

IF YOU WANT THICK BEARD AND MOUSTACHES—Or you've no hair, you "must" buy my ONGUENT, for I tell you candidly it will force the hair to grow in six weeks, strong and thick, and won't stain or injure the skin. So buy it at once. $1 per bottle. $4 50 per half dozen. Sent to any part of the country.

R. G. GRAHAM, No. [illegible] Ann-st.

TO PRINTERS.—The subscribers are agents for the sale of SUPERIOR PRINTING INKS, manufactured by Fuller, Pearson & Co., London, and keep on hand the finest qualities of Wood-cut and Colored Inks.

[illegible]

JONES, STRODE & BALDWIN, ATTORNEYS AT LAW, San Francisco, California.—WM. CAREY JONES, CHAS. B. STRODE, J. G. BALDWIN. Refer to Henry, Smith & Townsend; D. Appleton & Co.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, [illegible]—ASTOR-PLACE.—Last night but one of the engagement of MADAME GRISI AND SIGNOR MARIO in this City. MONDAY, Oct. 9, will be presented, with new and appropriate scenery, designs, &c., painted expressly by Signor Allegri, Bellini's Grand Opera,

I PURITANI.
(The Puritans.)

Principal characters by Madame GRISI, Signor MARIO, [illegible] (his first appearance in this City,) and [illegible].

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Entrance Ticket to Parquette and Dress Circle......$3
Charge for a Secured Seat.......................$1 additional.
Second Circle...................................$1
Amphitheatre.................................[illegible] cents.
Private and Proscenium Boxes......................[illegible]

Seats may be secured at Box Office on Irving-place daily, from 9 A. M. till 3 P. M., and also at WM. HALL & SON'S, No. 239 Broadway; and VAN NORDEN & KING'S, No. [illegible] Wall-st.

Doors open at 6½ o'clock. Performance commences at 7½ o'clock.

DR. ABBOTT'S EGYPTIAN MUSEUM.—No. 659 BROADWAY.—The most attractive and instructive Exhibition in the City, containing, in addition to upwards of 1,000 other objects, THREE MUMMIES OF THE SACRED BULL, [illegible] more than 3,000 years old—the only specimens ever exhibited. Open day and evening. Admission 25 cents.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—Doors open at 6½; to commence at 7½ o'clock.

Tickets 50 cents to all parts; Private Boxes, $5; Orchestra Seats, $1.

On SATURDAY EVENING, Oct. 7, 1854.

The amusements will commence with THE WONDERFUL RAVELS, in the new grand Pantomime by Jerome Ravel, of ASPHODEL, OR THE MAGIC PEN, already witnessed by MULTITUDES, who have pronounced it to be the greatest Pantomime production of the age.

The performance to commence with the very comic Pantomime of KIM-KA.

Antoine, Francois and Jerome in both Pantomimes.

METROPOLITAN THEATRE—BROADWAY.—HENRY WILLARD Proprietor.—Prices of Admission: Dress Circle and Parquette, [illegible] cents; Family Circle and Upper Boxes 25 cents; Private Boxes, $5, for [illegible] persons; Balcony Boxes 75 cents; Orchestra Stalls, $1.

THIS EVENING, will be performed the Play of LADY OF LYONS.

Pauline......Miss Julia Dean | Claude Melnotte... Mr. Eddy

To conclude with THE RAG PICKER OF PARIS.

Jean, rag picker, aged 45. Eddy | Father Jean, aged 70. Eddy

BROADWAY THEATRE.—The public is most respectfully informed that arrangements have been made on the most liberal scale for the production of a series of the most popular ENGLISH OPERAS, for which purpose engagements have been effected with the following celebrated OPERATIC TROUPE:

MISS LOUISA PYNE, MR. BORANI,
MISS PYNE, MR. REEVES,
MR. WM. HARRISON, MR. CAMOENS,

with an excellent Chorus and complete Orchestra—a combination of talent unsurpassed in Europe or America.

The manager feels great pleasure in stating, that notwithstanding the heavy outlay attendant on a double company of operatic and dramatic talent, THE PRICES OF ADMISSION WILL REMAIN THE SAME TO ALL PARTS OF THE HOUSE, VIZ.:

Boxes and Parquette.......................50 cents.
Second and Third Tier.....................25 cents.
Private Boxes............................$5 and $6.

25 cents extra only will be charged for securing seats during the day, but no secured seats will be sold after the opening of the doors.

The above distinguished artists will make their first appearance in America on MONDAY, Oct. 9, in the favorite Opera of SOMNAMBULA.

Box book will open on Saturday, Oct. 7, at 12 o'clock, when seats may be secured three days in advance.

BROADWAY THEATRE.—E. A. MARSHALL, Sole Lessee.—Doors open at 7 o'clock, and the performance commences precisely at 7½.—Boxes and Parquette, 50 cents; Family Circle and Upper Tier, 25 cents; Private Boxes, $5 and $6. THIS EVENING, Oct. 7, will be performed the Tragedy, entitled

BRUTUS; OR, THE FALL OF TARQUIN.

Brutus..........Mr. Forrest | Tullia..........[illegible]

To conclude with the new Farce of TO OBLIGE BENSON.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—Doors open at [illegible]; Curtain will rise at 7½. Dress Circle and Parquette, [illegible] cents; Second Tier 25 cents; Orchestra Stalls, $1; Private Boxes, $6 and $7. SATURDAY, Oct. 7, will be presented the beautiful Comedietta of A SOLDIER'S COURTSHIP.

Col. Gayton......Mr. Lester | Lady Melford... Mrs. Conway

After which Douglas Jerrold's fine Drama of THE RENT DAY.

Martin Heywood, Mr. Wallack | Rachel..........Mrs. Hoey

BURTON'S—DOMBEY AND SON draw the largest houses of the season. It will be repeated THIS EVENING, Saturday, with the new American farce of OPPOSITE NEIGHBORS.

In which Mr. Johnston and Mrs. Burton will appear.

In Dombey, Mr. Burton casts as Captain Cuttle, his original character; Toots, Mr. Johnston; Dombey, Mr. Fisher; Edith, Miss Raymond; Florence, Mrs. Buckland; Susan, Miss Kate Saxon.

Secure seats in the daytime. Mr. Placide on Monday.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.—Admission to Dress Circle and Upper Boxes 25 cents; Pit 12½ cents; Orchestra Chairs 50 cents; Private Boxes 50 cents; Single Seats, $1; Balcony Box 25. THIS EVENING, Oct. 7, the Entertainments will commence with MIDDY ASHORE.

To be followed by the Triumphant Drama of FASHION AND FAMINE.

To conclude with the Comic Ballet, entitled THE MAGIC ROSE.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.—SATURDAY, Oct. 7, in the EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, the attractive new and thrilling Drama, now being received with the highest enthusiasm, entitled EUSTACHE, with Mr. C. W. Clarke as Eustache; Mr. Hadaway as Pesche; Miss Mestayer as Louise, &c.

In the AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock, the drama of EUSTACHE will also be repeated, Dancing, &c.

The living RHINOCEROS—the only AFRICAN BOA CONSTRICTOR, 20 feet long; the HAPPY FAMILY, and all the curiosities, can be seen without extra charge.

Admittance 25 cents; children under ten, 12½ cents.

GEO. CHRISTY & WOOD'S MINSTRELS, No. 444 Broadway, between Howard and Grand-sts. H. WOOD, Business Manager; GEORGE CHRISTY, Stage Manager. Open

THIS EVENING and EVERY NIGHT during the week.

Negro Minstrelsy, Fancy and Comic Dances, Burlesque Operas, &c., &c.

Doors open at 6½; commence at 7½ o'clock.

WOOD'S ETHIOPIAN MINSTRELS, AT MECHANICS' HALL, No. 472 BROADWAY. H. WOOD............Business Manager.

PROGRAMME FOR THIS EVENING:

Ethiopian Minstrelsy; Negro Jigs and Fancy Dances; Ballads, Banjo, Guitar and Violin Solos.

Concluding with a very laughable After Piece, in which the inimitable BIRCH will appear.

Doors open at 6½; commence at 7½ o'clock.

Tickets 25 cents.

BUCKLEY'S ETHIOPIAN OPERA-HOUSE, No. 539 Broadway.—MONDAY EVENING, Oct. [illegible], and EVERY EVENING during the week, [illegible]

[illegible]

Notice.—On MONDAY EVENING NEXT, Oct. [illegible], will be produced a grand new Burlesque on the Opera of FRA DIAVOLO.

THE BRYAN GALLERY OF CHRISTIAN ART.—A collection, the most complete ever made by one person, of authentic Pictures, by Giotto de Bondone (A. D. 1276,) Cimabue, Giotti, Memmi, Perugini, Leonardo da Vinci, Raphael, Correggio, Titian, Domenichino, Salvator Rosa, Velasquez, Murillo, Rubens, Van Dyke, Teniers, Lely, Rembrandt, Ostade, Ruysdael, Poussin, Claude Lorraine, Sir Joshua Reynolds, Hogarth, West, Greuze, and Horace Vernet. No. 348 Broadway. Admission 25 cents.

ROMAN GALLERY OF ANCIENT, ORIGINAL PAINTINGS.—By the most celebrated Italian and other Masters. Open from 9 to 5, and from 7 to 9½ o'clock, at the Stuyvesant Institute, No. 659 Broadway. Admission, 25 cents.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

TO MANUFACTURING JEWELERS OR DEALERS IN FANCY TRADE.—A gentleman of great experience, and who can command a cash capital of from $10,000 to $20,000, wishes to form a business connection with some well established house. All communications strictly confidential. Address with best possible delay, Box No. 2,383 Post-Office.

TO SHEET-METAL WORKERS.—NOTICE.—One of the most valuable and useful patents that has been granted within the last ten years, has been awarded to WM. WEBSTER, of Morrisania, N. Y., (letters patent dated March 28, 1854,) for a novel and invaluable machine for making from 1,000 to 30,000 feet of (any kind) SHEET METAL TUBING per day. This machine is now on exhibition between the hours of 9 A. M. and 4 P. M. on the corner, No. 12 at No. 11 Wall-st., New-York City, where all interested are solicited to call. Towns, cities, counties and State rights for sale. All communications (post-paid) promptly replied to in their order.

WILLIAM WEBSTER,
CHARLES MILLER,
Sole Proprietors, No. 11 Wall-st., New-York.

LUMBER YARD FOR SALE.—With stock, fixtures and lease of six years—one of the best locations in the County. Satisfactory reasons given for selling. Inquire on the premises of J. DE LA VERGNE, corner of Franklin and 2d-st., Green Point, or of J. LYNDALL, No. 77 President-st., Brooklyn.

A RARE CHANCE.—Partner wanted for one-half of a manufacturing business, already established with plenty of orders on hand. Capital required from $4,000 to $5,000. Apply immediately at No. [illegible] Broadway, where all particulars will be given.

LUMBER YARD FOR SALE.—Together with lease, good will and fixtures. Apply at the office at the premises, at the foot of Troy-st., North River.

REED & FIELD.

HOTELS.

BARNUM'S ST. LOUIS HOTEL.—Corner of 2d and Walnut-sts., St. Louis.—We beg leave to announce to our friends and the traveling public, that we will open the above named elegant and commodious Hotel, (built by George H. Taylor, Esq.,) for the reception of guests, on Thursday, the 28th inst., and respectfully solicit a share of public patronage. The public's obedient servants,

THERON BARNUM,
JOSIAH FOGG.

EAGLE HOTEL, corner of Frankfort and William-sts., only one block from the City-Hall, containing 150 excellent Lodging Rooms, where gentlemen can have the Rooms, at 25 cents per night, or more rooms [illegible] terms for the Winter.

LODGINGS.—MANHATTAN HOUSE, Nos. [illegible] Centre-st., near the Park. Strangers will do well to call at this new establishment and examine the superior accommodations before engaging elsewhere. Terms [illegible] cents per night.

EXCURSIONS.

EXCURSION TO ST. RONAN'S WELL AND FLUSHING.—The steamer [illegible], Capt. [illegible] Reynolds, will leave Fulton Market-slip EVERY MORNING at 9 A. M. and [illegible] P. M. Leaving one of the most Flushing at 7 A. M. and 1 P. M., making one of the most delightful excursions out of New-York, at the low fare of 12½ cents.

FLUSHING RAILROAD.—The steamer [illegible] CITY leaves Fulton Market-slip daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 6, 8 and 10 A. M., 1, 4 and 5.30 P. M., connecting with the cars of the Flushing Railroad, from Hunter's Point, stopping at Penny Bridge, Winfield, Newtown, West Flushing and National Race Course.

[illegible], Superintendent.

UNITED STATES PASSPORTS.—For all parts of the world, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Notary Public and Commissioner for every State in the Union, No. 14 Warren-st., corner Broadway. N. B. —Naturalized citizens must produce their certificates.